

# HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE

## APPENDIX K

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

VTM 5365; GPA 04-04; MUP 04-012, MUP 04-013, and MUP 04-014;  
REZ 04-010; SP 04-03; Log No. 04-08-011; SCH No. 2004071004

*for the*

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

AUGUST 2006

# **A CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY OF THE HARMONY GROVE VILLAGE PROJECT AND OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENTS**

**SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**VTM 5365; GPA 04-04; MUP 04-012; MUP 04-013; MUP 04-014;  
REZ 04-010; SP 04-03; Log No. 04-08-011; SCH #2004071004**

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***Report Title:*** A Cultural Resource Study of the Harmony Grove Village  
Project and Off-Site Improvements, San Diego County,  
California

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***USGS Quadrangle(s):*** *Rancho Santa Fe* and *Escondido*, California (7.5 minute)

***Study Area:*** 468 acres

***Key Words:*** Survey; positive; site evaluations; 468 acres; Off-Site Road  
Improvements Surveys, positive; SDI-8280/H; SDI-17,159; SDI-  
17,160; SDI-17,161; SDI-17,162; SDI-17,163; SDI-17,164, SDI-  
17,165; SDI-17,166; and SDI-17,167; SDI-8280/H; P-37-  
025774; P-37-0250775; P-37-025776; P-37-025777; SDI-17,837,  
SDI-17,838, and SDI-17,839; Late Prehistoric; bedrock milling  
features; lithic scatter; significant prehistoric resource (SDI-  
8280/H); historic foundation; Johnston/Ward Dairy Farm;  
Kesting Dairy Farm; mitigation measures; historic structure  
preservation; prehistoric site data recovery; San Diego County;  
*Rancho Santa Fe* Quadrangle (7.5 minute); and *Escondido*  
Quadrangle (7.5 minute).

## **INFORMATION FOR THE READER**

This technical report contains environmental information related to a number of potential project element options or design scenarios. Some of these options/design scenarios comprise part of the Proposed Project and are analyzed in the project environmental impact report (EIR). Other options/design scenarios have been retained within the technical report for purposes of environmental documentation (e.g., in case it becomes necessary to rely upon one or more of these options, or elements thereof, in the future as project planning progresses), but are not carried forward into the EIR as outlined below.

In addition to evaluation of proposed on-site facilities, the following report incorporates discussion of several possible on- and off-site roadway upgrades and sewer alignments. Three of the off-site roadway options (A, B and C) are designed to address critical access requirements for the proposed development, with the inclusion of one of these three options mandatory for implementation of the Proposed Project. All three noted roadway options related to critical project access requirements have been retained in this technical study for the reasons noted above, although full discussions of these options are not included in the project EIR. Specifically, only Option B (the extension of new Village Road) comprises part of the Proposed Project in the EIR. Option A (consisting of one scenario of upgrades to Harmony Grove Road) is not being pursued at this time and is not included in the EIR, while Option C (a differing scenario of improvements to Harmony Grove Road) is included in Chapter 5.0 of the EIR as an alternative.

The remaining off-site roadway improvement options involve a number of potential designs to address various speed limit scenarios and development-related impacts along portions of Harmony Grove Road and Country Club Drive. Specifically, this technical report evaluates a “worst case” development footprint along off-site portions of Country Club Drive encompassing 30, 35, 40 and 45 mile per hour (mph) roadway design scenarios located through the large hill abutting the northern Village boundary and north to Kauana Loa, as well as 30, 35 and 40 mph scenarios to the west of the hill. Similar to the above discussion of roadway options A, B and C, full discussions of the potential off-site roadway improvement scenarios related to design speed options for Country Club Drive have not been carried forward into the project EIR. Specifically, of the described scenarios evaluated in this technical report for off-site Country Club Drive, four individual scenarios are evaluated in the EIR. The four scenarios for Country Club Drive evaluated in the EIR include the retention of existing conditions, as well as options involving 30, 35, and 40 mph roadway designs located westerly of the hill abutting the northern Village boundary.

This report does not specifically address alternative design scenarios identified in the project EIR for Harmony Grove Road along the southeastern project site boundary. This is due to the fact that the associated disturbance footprints are within areas previously evaluated as part of the project site analysis, and no cultural resource sites (or potential for such sites) were located therein.

This technical report addresses three wastewater treatment options for the proposed development. The first option involves construction of an on-site wastewater reclamation facility (WRF) and related structures including an on-site pump station and pipelines. The second option consists of constructing an on-site pump station, as well as an off-site pump station and pipeline system along Harmony Grove and Elfin Forest roads, to connect with existing Vallecitos Water District facilities northwest of the project site. The third option for wastewater treatment involves constructing an on-site pump station and an off-site pipeline system along a number of existing roadways (with two sub-options for pipeline routing), to connect with existing treatment facilities at the City of Escondido Hale Avenue Resource and Recovery Facility (HARRF). As described above for off-site roadways, full discussions of the potential off-site wastewater treatment options have not been carried forward into the project EIR. Specifically, construction of the onsite WRF and the off-site options connecting to the existing HARRF are evaluated in the EIR, while the off-site connection to existing Vallecitos Water District facilities is not being pursued at this time.

Existing conditions, potential impacts and associated mitigation are discussed as applicable in this report for each of the described potential roadway and wastewater treatment options.

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## **List of Abbreviations**

AMSL	above mean sea level	MGM	medium-grained metavolcanic
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number	OHP	(State) Office for Historic Preservation
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates	SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
BMF	Bedrock milling feature(s)	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
Cat no	catalog number	STP	Shovel test pit
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act	TBW	Tizon Brown Ware
CGM	coarse-grained metavolcanic	TU	Test unit
FAR	fire-affected rock	USDI	United States Department of Interior
FGM	fine-grained metavolcanic	USGS	United States Geological Survey
LPW	lithic production waste	YBP	years before present



## 1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) conducted a cultural resource survey and evaluation program for the Harmony Grove Village Project located in northern San Diego County, California in the North County Metropolitan Subregional planning area (Figure 1.0–1). The 468-acre project is located west of the city of Escondido, south/southeast of the city of San Marcos, and north and south of Harmony Grove Road. Specifically, the property is located on the USGS *Rancho Santa Fe* and *Escondido* quadrangles in portions of Sections 19 and 30, Township 12 South and Range 2 West, and a portion of Section 24, Range 12 South and Range 3 West, San Bernardino Meridian (Figure 1.0–2). The proposed Harmony Grove Village Project plans a mixed-use rural residential village consisting of residential uses, commercial uses, open space and park areas, recreational uses, a sewer package treatment plant, and various equestrian facilities including an equestrian ranch for horse boarding and lessons. Additionally, the off-site improvements consisting of road improvements and wastewater treatment facilities were surveyed for cultural resources. The property lies along rolling hills and in a small valley east of Mount Whitney and Frank's Peak and northeast of San Elijo Canyon. Escondido Creek drains westward through the southern portion of the project area.

The purpose of the current study was to complete an institutional records search, execute a pedestrian survey of the entire project area in order to identify any cultural resources, and to record and evaluate all identified cultural resources. BFSA was contracted by New Urban West, Inc. to conduct the cultural resource survey, testing, and evaluation program, and to subsequently prepare a technical report for inclusion in the project's environmental impact documentation to be submitted to the County of San Diego, in accordance with the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A total of nine archaeological sites, one isolated artifact, and four historic buildings were identified, recorded, and evaluated during the current cultural resource investigation within the project. The cultural resources that were evaluated for significance include Sites SDI-17,159, SDI-17,160, SDI-17,161, SDI-17,162, SDI-17,163, SDI-17,164, SDI-17,165, SDI-17,166, and SDI-17,167; and buildings Barn 1 (P-37-025774), Barn 2 (P-37-025775), Johnston/Ward Residence (P-37-025776), and Kesting Dairy Milkhouse (P-37-025777; Figure 1.0–4). In addition, various offsite utility and road corridors were surveyed. Site SDI-8280/H was tested to evaluate potential off-site road improvements. During the survey for the off-site improvement of Country Club Lane, three cultural resource sites were located. Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms were submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University, and the sites were assigned permanent trinomials (SDI-17, 837, SDI-17,838, and 17,839).

Archaeological records searches, conducted at the SCIC at San Diego State University and at the San Diego Museum of Man prior to the survey, indicated that there were no previously



recorded cultural resources within the project boundaries. However, 27 cultural resources, consisting mainly of bedrock milling features, have been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (see Section 3.0).

BFSA personnel conducted the archaeological survey of the property and associated off-site improvements on November 11, 2002, August 20, 2003, August 27, 2003, May 19, 2004, October 11, 2004, April 7, 2004, April 25 and May 2, 2005, and March 23, 2006. The project area was investigated at various intervals from 2002 to 2004 in order to investigate areas that were added to the project boundaries over this period. Nine archaeological sites were identified during the survey for the Harmony Grove Village Project (Figure 1.0–3). Site SDI-17,159, containing bedrock milling features, is situated on the slope of a small, intermittent drainage in the west-central portion of the project area. Site SDI-17,160, also containing bedrock milling features, is located directly north of Site SDI-17,159 on the northern slope of an intermittent drainage. Site SDI-17,161, located in the northern portion of the property, consists of one bedrock milling feature and two pieces of pottery. Sites SDI-17,162 and SDI-17,163, also located in the northern portion of the project area, are small lithic scatters consisting of lithic production waste and a few lithic tools. Site SDI-17,164 is located in the southern portion of the project area and contains a meager amount of lithic production waste. Sites SDI-17,165 and SDI-17,167, also located in the southern portion of the project area, consist of a single bedrock milling feature with less than three artifacts. These sites are typical of Late Prehistoric resource processing areas found in the inland foothills and are similar to other sites recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area. The remaining site, Site SDI-17,166, consists of a cement foundation with a small amount of building and domestic items and represents the remains of a 1960s building associated with the Kesting Dairy.

The archaeological testing of Sites SDI-17,159, SDI-17,160, SDI-17,161, SDI-17,162, SDI-17,163, SDI-17,164, SDI-17,165, SDI-17,166 and SDI-17,167 was conducted on September 13 through September 20, 2004 under the direction of Brian F. Smith, consulting archaeologist. The testing of these archaeological sites consisted of the excavation of a minimum of six shovel tests and one standard (one meter square) test unit excavation at sites where significant subsurface deposit was suggested by the shovel tests. Shovel tests and test unit excavations effectively sampled the area of the archaeological sites within the project boundaries. A minimum of six and a maximum of ten shovel tests were placed at Sites SDI-17,159, SDI-17,160, SDI-17,161, SDI-17,164, SDI-17,165, and SDI-17,167. However, no artifacts were recovered from test excavations at Sites SDI-17,159, SDI-17,160, SDI-17,161, and SDI-17,164, and less than three artifacts were recovered from Sites SDI-17,165 and SDI-17,167, indicating that no significant subsurface deposit was present at any of these sites. The testing at Site SDI-17,162 consisted of 15 shovel tests and one test unit. Only 13 artifacts, consisting of lithic production waste and one utilized flake fragment, were recovered from test excavations at Site SDI-17,162. Only four flakes were recovered from the excavation of 12 shovel tests and one test



unit at Site SDI-17,163. Additionally, the use of the land for avocado and citrus orchards has had a negative affect on the integrity of the subsurface deposits at Sites SDI-17,162 and SDI-17,163. Building materials, consisting mainly of window glass and cement, and domestic items, consisting mainly of clear bottle glass, were recovered from 10 shovel tests and one test unit excavation at Site SDI-17,166.

In addition to the archaeological sites that were recorded and evaluated for significance, four potentially historic buildings were also recorded and evaluated for significance. Buildings associated with the Ward Ranch (Barn 1 and Barn 2), the Johnston/Ward House, and the Kesting Dairy Milkhouse, were recorded and evaluated by Larry Pierson in September and October of 2004. These buildings are located in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 1.0–3).

The results of the testing at Sites SDI-17,159, SDI-17,160, SDI-17,161, SDI-17,162, SDI-17,163, SDI-17,164, SDI-17,165, SDI-17,166, SDI-17,167, and isolate 1 indicate that these archaeological sites are not significant cultural resources according to CEQA, Section 15064.5 criteria and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, Article II, Section 14. The lack of a significant subsurface deposit or the absence of a subsurface component altogether, combined with the exhaustive recording of surface artifacts and bedrock milling features, indicates that these sites are not likely to yield additional information important to further understanding of the prehistory of San Diego County. Furthermore, the repeated use of the land as avocado and citrus orchards at Sites SDI-17,162 and SDI-17,163 has had a deleterious effect on subsurface deposits, and as a result these sites lack integrity. Since these cultural resources are evaluated as not significant, any impacts incurred through the proposed project will not be significant.

Investigations by BFSa have determined that the two barns (P-37-025774 and P-37-025775) and milkhouse (P-37-025777) are not historically significant structures. Therefore, any impacts to the barns and milkhouse will not be significant. The Johnston/Ward House (P-37-025776) was identified as an historically significant structure according to CEQA, Section 15064.5, but the structure is not considered RPO significant according to the County Resource Protection Ordinance. Therefore, any impacts to that structure would be considered as having a significant adverse effect on an important historical resource.

Three road improvement options (A, B, and C) and three wastewater treatment options (1, 2, and 3) were investigated as part of the off-site improvements for this project (Figure 1.0–3). The survey of these off-site improvements resulted in the identification of two prehistoric sites (Figure 1.0–3). The first site, P-37-025925, consisted of a single bedrock milling feature. The second site encompassed the southwest portion of SDI-8280/H and contained several bedrock milling features, midden soil, and artifacts. As part of this cultural resources study, sites P-37-02925 and SDI-8280/H were tested to determine significance and evaluate impacts.

A survey conducted for the Country Club Drive road improvement on March 23, 2006 resulted in the identification of three prehistoric sites. Site SDI-17,837 is a single bedrock

milling feature, Site SDI-17,838 consists of a bedrock milling feature with an associated flake, and Site SDI-17,839 is a bedrock milling feature with two associated flakes.

This report includes all data relevant to the evaluation of the identified cultural resources and impact analysis. All collections, notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be temporarily housed at the BFSa archaeological laboratory in Poway, California until permanent curation is arranged at the San Diego Archaeological Center or other repository.





Figure 1.0-1





1.0-6



**Figure 1.0-3**  
**Cultural Resource Location Map for Harmony Grove Village Project**

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## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The cultural resource survey and evaluation program for the Harmony Grove Village Project was required by the County of San Diego in conformance with their Archaeological Report Procedures and Resource Protection Ordinance, Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed Harmony Grove Village Project is a plan to build a mixed-use rural residential village on 468 acres, consisting of residential uses, commercial uses, open space and park areas, recreational uses, a sewer package treatment plant, and various equestrian facilities including an equestrian ranch for horse boarding and lessons. The current study was required by the County of San Diego in order to identify all cultural resources located within the project and off-site improvement areas, to determine the significance of all identified resources, and to determine the effect of the proposed project on these identified resources. BFSA was contracted by New Urban West, Inc. to complete the cultural resource survey and evaluation program.

The Harmony Grove Village property is situated west of the City of Escondido, south/southwest of the City of San Marcos, and north and south of Harmony Grove Road in an unincorporated area of San Diego County (Figure 1.0-1). The property lies east of Mount Whitney and Frank's Peak, generally north of Escondido Creek, and northeast of San Elijo Canyon. The property is located on the USGS *Rancho Santa Fe* and *Escondido* quadrangles in portions of Sections 19 and 30, Township 12 South and Range 2 West, and a portion of Section 24, Range 12 South and Range 3 West, San Bernardino Meridian (Figure 1.0-2).

BFSA conducted the archaeological surveys and records search review, and significance evaluations of all cultural resources identified within the project area. Project personnel included Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith, Senior Historian Larry Pierson, Project Archaeologists James Clifford and Shannon Gilbert, Field Technicians Charles Callahan, Clint Callahan, Scott Champion, Brad Comeau, Tiffany Contreras, Adriane Dorrler, Christina Guddis, Richard Herrmann, Matthew Kroot, Richele Lake, Scott Mattingly, Harry Moore, Christopher Powell, Ryan Robinson, Seth Rosenberg, James Shrieve, Jeff Szymanski, and Michael Tyberg, and the report production staff. Fieldwork was conducted on November 11, 2002, August 20, 2003, August 27, 2003, May 19, 2004, June 3, 2004, September 13 through September 20, 2004, October 11, 2004, April 25 through May 4, 2005, and March 23, 2006.

Fourteen cultural resources, including eight prehistoric archaeological sites, one historic archaeological site, one prehistoric isolate, and four historic buildings were located during the survey for the proposed Harmony Grove Village (Figure 2.0-1). These sites are generally located in the central, extreme northern, and extreme southern portions of the project area. Specifically, these sites are located in Assessor Parcel Numbers 222-101-03, 222-101-05, 235-011-01, 235-011-02, 235-010-16, 235-010-21, 235-031-30, and 235-031-35. The archaeological site evaluation program consisted of the detailed mapping of all surface artifacts and features and



the collection of all surface artifacts, followed by the excavation of a series of shovel tests in order to identify the presence or absence of subsurface archaeological deposits. At sites where a potential subsurface deposit was indicated by the shovel tests, one-meter-square test unit excavations were also conducted. Test unit excavations were completed at Sites SDI-17,162, SDI-17,163, and SDI-17,166. The historic building evaluation program was based on a detailed recordation of the exterior, chain of title, and copying the Assessor's Building Records for each building.

The prehistoric sites identified within the project area (Site SDI-17,159, Site SDI-17,160, Site SDI-17,161, Site SDI-17,162, Site SDI-17,163, Site SDI-17,164, Site SDI-17,165, and Site SDI-17,167) were identified as small, plant and animal resource processing areas of generally similar type. Most sites were represented by bedrock milling features with less than three artifacts. However, two sites were comprised of lithic production waste and a few tools, and the remaining site consisted of lithic production waste only. No midden deposits, faunal remains, or evidence of extended occupation were noted at any of these sites. The type of artifacts and features represented at these sites, including the presence of quartz artifacts at Sites SDI-17,163, SDI-17,164, and Site SDI-17,165, and two Tizon Brown Ware (TBW) potsherd fragments at Site SDI-17,161, suggests that these sites represent food processing areas that were used during the occupation of the Harmony Grove area by the Late Prehistoric Luiseño. The structural remains of a 1960s building (Site SDI-17,166) used by the Kesting Dairy were also identified in the southern portion of the project area.

Of the many buildings of varying ages on the project area, residential and other, only four were determined to fall within potential age, integrity, and architectural significance parameters that would warrant further research. The other structures were dismissed as being too young, lacking integrity, or without architectural significance. The four historic buildings identified in the southern portion of the project area are associated with the Ward Ranch and Kesting Dairy Farm. Two of the buildings are barns (P-37-025774 and P-37-025775) and the remaining buildings are a single-family dwelling (P-37-025776) and a milkhouse (P-37-025777). The nearly identical barns have wood frames, movable wood panels on the sides, and galvanized corrugated metal cupolas and roofs. The two-story, single-family dwelling represents Craftsman-style architecture with a flat-topped hipped roof without dormers. The Kesting Dairy Milkhouse contains Art-Deco architectural features consistent with 1930s and 1940s.

In addition to the cultural resource investigations of the Harmony Grove Village project area, a pedestrian survey was completed for the off-site improvements associated with the project. The off-site improvements include three road improvement options (A, B, and C) and three wastewater treatment options (1, 2, and 3). Two archaeological sites, Site P-37-025925 and an extension of Site SDI-8280/H, were identified during the off-site improvements survey (Figure 2.0-1). These sites were tested as part of the resource evaluation process.

An additional off-site road improvement survey was conducted on March 23, 2006 of the area along Country Club Drive, which is northeast of the Harmony Grove Project. Three archaeological sites, Sites SDI-17,837, 17,838, and SDI-17,839, were identified during the survey and are addressed in the impact and mitigation discussions. The project development map with cultural resource locations provided in Figure 2.0–1 depicts one (40 mph) of the three possible speed designs (30, 35, and 40 mph) for the Country Club Drive road improvements. Impacts to Sites SDI-17,837, 17,838, and SDI-17,839 are identical for each speed design.

**Figure 2.0–1**  
**Project Development Map with Cultural Resource Locations**  
*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



### **3.0 SETTING**

The project setting includes both physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

#### **3.1 Natural Setting**

The 468-acre project lies in the inland foothill region located in the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province of southern California. The property is situated east of Mount Whitney, northeast of San Elijo Canyon, south/southwest of the city of San Marcos, and west of the City of Escondido. The project area is located in Harmony Grove, an unincorporated community of San Diego County, in portions of Sections 19 and 30, Township 12 South and Range 2 West, and a portion of Section 24, Range 12 South and Range 3 West, San Bernardino Meridian (Figures 1.0-1 and 1.0-2). The topography within the project area is characterized by a small, narrow valley that is surrounded by the lower slopes of steep buttes and mountains, such as Mount Whitney. There are several small, intermittent streams which generally flow south into Escondido Creek, which flows west through the southern portion of the project area. Vegetation typical of the area includes live oak, white sage, black sage, globe mallow, star thistle, and non-native grasses. Additionally, avocado and citrus orchards are located in the northern portion of the project area. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 570 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along Escondido Creek to approximately 800 feet AMSL on the slopes in the eastern portion of the property. General overviews of the project area are presented in Plate 3.0-1.

The project area contains mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks with some areas of Pre-Cenozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks and Mesozoic plutonic rocks (Miles and Goudey 1998). Soils in the project area belong to the Fallbrook-Vista Association. In this association, soils are well-drained brown sandy loams that have a subsoil of dark-brown or reddish-brown sandy clay loam and clay loam (USDA 1973). Soils are generally shallow over rock. Rock outcrops and boulders cover approximately 10 percent of the surface. The mean annual precipitation is between 10 and 20 inches, and the mean annual temperature is 62 degrees Fahrenheit (USDA 1973).

The project area is currently used for ranch/equestrian purposes, farming, and rural residences, and these uses have greatly impacted the natural topography and native vegetation. There are citrus and avocado orchards with underground irrigation in the northern portion of the project area. Two egg ranches are located in the central portion of the project area. The egg and dairy ranches include egg packing facilities, chicken houses, milk barns, and out-structures and sheds to support agricultural land uses. A fertilizer processing operation, and ponds to collect dairy and egg ranch runoff are also located near these buildings. In this central portion of the project area, west of the chicken farm, there are several acres that have been used for the



dumping of chicken detritus and manure and have been repeatedly graded. Houses and associated buildings and infrastructure are located in the central and southern portion of the project area. An abandoned rock quarry also lies within the project area.

### **3.2 Cultural Setting**

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the Harmony Grove Village Project consist of a possible Paleo-Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Luiseño culture. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Hispanic intrusion into the region and extending into the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements in the project area are provided in the following subsections.

#### *3.2.1 Paleoenvironment*

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and one-half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment, similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).





**Overview of Project Area.**

**Overview of Project Area.**





### 3.2.2 Prehistory

#### San Dieguito Complex

The San Dieguito Complex were a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,000 and 8,000 YBP and were related to or contemporaneous with the Paleo-Indian groups in the Great Basin area and the Midwest. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally consist of scrapers and scraper planes, choppers, and bifacially flaked knives, but few or no milling tools. The absence of grinding or milling stones suggests that cereal grains and nuts were not an important part of the subsistence pattern. Tools recovered from sites of the San Dieguito Complex and the general pattern of site locations indicate that they were a wandering, hunting and gathering society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited San Diego County. This is due primarily to the fact that San Dieguito Complex sites rarely contain stratigraphic information or datable material. There is a current controversy among researchers centering on the relationship of the San Dieguito and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Firm evidence has not yet been discovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, if the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated the San Dieguito people, or if the San Dieguito retreated from the area because of environmental or cultural pressures. It has been offered that the San Dieguito Complex may have been an early term for what later was identified as the inland Archaic (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999). Very little evidence of the San Dieguito Complex has been identified within the immediate project area. It is probable that environmental changes associated with climatic change affected the subsistence base of the San Dieguito Complex, resulting in their exodus from this area sometime before 9,000 YBP.

#### The La Jolla Complex

Approximately 9,000 to 8,500 YBP, a second major cultural tradition was established in the San Diego region, primarily along the coast. At that time, the shoreline was located farther west than it is currently because the sea level was lower during the end of the last Ice Age. Locally, this cultural tradition has been called the La Jolla Complex, and radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this culture span a period of over 7,000 years in this region (between 9,000 and 2,000 YBP). The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens, grinding tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway, Hubbs and Moriarty 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophisticated lithic manufacturing techniques. Scrapers, the most common type of flaked tool recovered from La Jolla sites, were created by either splitting cobbles or finely flaking quarried material. La Jolla



Complex sites also contain large numbers of milling tools (manos and metates) and utilized flakes that appear to have been used to pry open shellfish (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). Inland sites of the La Jolla Complex, sometimes called the Pauma Complex, were situated at a distance from marine food resources and generally lack marine-related refuse but do contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1986).

### *3.2.3 Late Prehistoric*

Approximately 1,300 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into San Diego County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period is characterized by higher population densities and development in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, but effective technological innovations. Technological developments during this period include the introduction of the bow and arrow between 400 and 600 A.D. Atlatl darts are replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include cremation of the dead and extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin. The period is divided into two phases, including San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II, based upon the introduction of pottery (Meighan 1954). Radiocarbon dating and the introduction of pottery established that the San Luis Rey II phase began at approximately 1,300 A.D. San Luis Rey I is characterized by the use of portable shaped or unshaped slab metates, and non-portable bedrock milling features. Manos and pestles can also be shaped or unshaped. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. The later San Luis Rey II assemblage is augmented by pottery cooking and storage vessels, cremation urns, and polychrome pictographs, or rock art, which likely appeared as the result of increased population sizes, and increased sedentism (True et al. 1974). Flaked stone dart points are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular series, but Desert Side-Notched, Dos Cabazas Serrated, leaf-shaped, and stemmed styles also occur. Subsistence is thought to have focused on the utilization of acorns, a storable species that allowed for relative sedentism and increased population sizes.

Ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence indicates the Shoshonean-speaking group that occupied the northern portion of San Diego County was the Luiseño. Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of the marine resources available by fishing and collecting molluscs for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. The elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian, resources from the eastern deserts, and steatite from the Channel Islands.



When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Range mountains, including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north, on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than to the Kumeyaay, a Yuman-speaking group, who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct world view that stemmed from use of the hallucinogen *datura*, and an elaborate religion that included ritualized sand paintings of the sacred being “Chingichngish” (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group.

#### Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages, most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching, and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were comprised of areas that were both publicly and privately, or family, owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were utilized, particularly from January to March, when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. For the remainder of the year, the Luiseño remained at village sites, where food resources were within a day’s travel (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The most important food source of the Luiseño was acorns, of which six different species were used (*Quercus californica*, *Q. agrifolia*, *Q. chrysolepis*, *Q. dumosa*, *Q. engelmanni*, and *Q. wizlizeni*). Seeds, particularly of grasses (Gramineae), composites (Compositae), and mints (Labiatae), were also heavily utilized. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also utilized. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), rabbits (*Sylvilagus* sp.), hares (*Lepus californicus*), woodrats (*Neotoma* sp.), ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), quail (*Callipepla californica* and *Oreortyx pictus*), ducks (Anatidae), freshwater fish from mountain streams, and marine mammals, fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, particularly abalone (*Haliotis* sp.), from the coast. In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were taken (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).



### Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or *nota*, which was headed by a chief, who organized religious ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge, and who, with the chief, were part of a cultic social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in larger villages, notably along the coast (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Marriages were arranged by the parents; these arrangements were often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches, and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering, while men were responsible for hunting, although at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusc harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children, while elderly men were active participants in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs, and were responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritualistic implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular-shaped and generally used to protect workplaces for domestic chores, including cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses, which were important in purification rituals, were round, partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis, which was located in the center of the village, and was the place of rituals, including the sand painting associated with the Chingichngish cult (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark, netted-twine double apron, and men a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included sandals fashioned from yucca fibers, and deerskin moccasins. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made from bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claws, mica sheets, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made of cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1925).



Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wooden tip, or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available felsite or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for near-shore fishing, and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry; baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Pottery containers, which were shaped by paddle and anvil and then fired in shallow open pits, were used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wooden implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Additional tools included knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills. Shamanistic items included soapstone or clay smoking pipes, and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

#### *Spanish Period (1769-1821)*

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain. The powerful representative of the King in Mexico was Jose de Galvez, who conceived of the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and a religious contingent, with the overall intent of establishing forts and missions to gain control of the land and of the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived in San Diego to secure California for the Spanish crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based on a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land to persons who made an application were made, but many tracts reverted to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican people, and later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Indian populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).



### Mexican Period (1821-1846)

By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain, and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order, under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the needs of the Indians (Engelhardt 1921). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts.

### Anglo-American Period (1846-Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the “counties” of southern California had prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to “reap windfall profit...pay taxes and lawyer’s bills...and generally live according to custom” (Pitt 1966). Cattle-raising soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the “No Fence Act,” San Diego’s economy changed from stock-raising to farming (Rolle 1969). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county’s inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]). By 1870, farmers had learned to dry-farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County’s climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 acres to more than 20,000 (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 1870; Shipek 1977b). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys; also, the small urban population and poor roads restricted commercial crop growing. Nevertheless, cattle continued to be grazed in inland San Diego County (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San



Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967). During the 1920s, the aircraft industry also established itself at the bay (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the City of San Diego, which became a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas.

In particular, the project area is west of Rancho Rincon del Diablo and south of Rancho Los Vallecitos de San Marcos. Rincon del Diablo, meaning corner of the devil, was granted in 1843 to Juan Bautista Alvarado. The rancho, consisting of 12,633 acres, went through a series of owners after Alvarado until 1886, when the grant was deeded to the Escondido Land and Town Company (Whetstone 1963). The company subdivided the land into small farms, layed out the townsite, and built wells and pipe systems. From the late eighteenth century until the middle of the twentieth century, Escondido and the surrounding region was used for agricultural purposes, including the production of citrus fruits, grapes, and avocados, hay and grain farming, and ranching.

Specifically, within and surrounding the immediate project area, at least 20 land transactions made by eight individuals were filed and patented with the Government Land Office (later Bureau of Land Management) between 1877 and 1892 (Table 3.2–1). These land patents consisted of both preemption and homestead claims and involved 2,758.68 acres in Sections 19, 20, 29, 30, and 31, Township 12 South and Range 2 West and Section 24, Township 12 South and Range 3 West (Robinson 1948). According to the 1880 Census, at least three and possibly four families who had acquired property through land patents were living in the valley. By 1910 only one of the original settlers, Nalton Sylvanus, remained in the valley. The first homesteaders used the land to farm, raise pigs and sheep, and keep bees. Table 3.2–1 provides a patentee list and Table 3.2–2 provides 1880 and 1910 Census information for patentees within the project area.

The first individual to acquire land within the project area was Pierre Renaudi in 1877. Mr. Renaudi acquired 640.4 acres by cash entry (preemption). However, the 1880 census does not list Mr. Renaudi as living in the county, so it is unclear if he owned the land and lived elsewhere or had moved on by 1880. He sold his land to John Wolfskill for a dollar in gold coin (Elfin Forest/Harmony Grove Community Guide, Millenium Edition). The dollar in gold coin was simply a figure of speech used in writing deeds of the period and was usually accompanied by the phrase “and other valuable consideration.” The Wolfskill Brothers were sheep ranchers. Sheep ranching became popular during the time of the “no fence law” because unlike cattle, herding could control the movements of grazing sheep (Caughey 1970).



The next individual to file a land patent was Edward Broadbelt. In 1884, Mr. Broadbelt filed four claims for a total of 635.2 acres. He and his wife, Domaris, were from England and according to the 1880 census, were a farmer and a housekeeper, respectively. In 1884, Benjamin F. Cook filed on two parcels in Sections 19 and 30 for a total of 320 acres. Mr. Cook was a farmer that lived with his wife, a housekeeper, and his two sons, aged five and twelve at the time of the 1880 Census. The Cooks employed a servant named Frank Heuck who also worked as a hog herder. Two claimants were given land patents in 1890, Lemuel E. Whitney for 320 acres and William E. Wohlford for 240 acres. However, although a Willard Whitney is listed in the 1880 census, none were identified as Lemuel Whitney and no Wohlfords were found in the same census. The lack of information is particularly disappointing given the probable historical connection between the nearby mountain, Mount Whitney and the reservoir Lake Wohlford.

In 1891, several land patents were obtained for the project area. Nalton Sylvanus filed on four parcels for a total of 529.76 acres. Although Mr. Sylvanus was not listed on the 1880 Census, he was listed on the Census of 1910 and was the only early settler of record listed that year. Also in 1891, William T. Walsh received a patent for 33.32 acres. Mr. Walsh was not listed in either the 1880 or the 1910 Census. Finally, James T. Jones received a patent for 40 acres in 1892. Mr. Jones was listed in the 1880 Census as an apiarist or beekeeper that lived with his wife, Mary, a housekeeper, and his 10-year old daughter.

After these initial homesteads, large agricultural activities were accomplished by obtaining larger amounts of land. Suitable tracts for grazing and farming activities, especially those with water, were sought after. Control of land was gained through purchase, lease, and share. Newspaper articles from the early and middle twentieth century identify the valley within the Harmony Grove Village project area as lush and suitable for dairy farming. The Ward Ranch was a large dairy and egg farm in operation in the valley. This large dairy and egg farm was able to produce about half of the feed necessary for the animals in addition to the dairy operation itself (Escondido Daily Times-Advocate 6-21-1940 1:3). After World War II, chicken and egg raising increased in the valley. Today egg ranches share the valley with private residences, horse ranches, and one remaining dairy farm, the DeRaadt Dairy and Egg Farm. Three buildings associated with this operation, and another with the Kesting Dairy Farm, were recorded and evaluated during the current study. In 1989, approximately 500 families lived in the valley, and industrial parks were being developed to the north (Times-Advocate 1989 B:1).

Another significant economic activity in the Harmony Grove Village project area was the quarrying of stone. Beginning as early as 1894, black granite quarries were in operation (Times-Advocate Special Edition 10-7-63 8-A:1). The Superior Black Granite Company, owned by John Stridsburg, and the Ebony Black Quarry, operated by Walker and Blackwood, flourished from the early 1920s to 1945 (Daily Times-Advocate 4-12-45 7:4). Following these two companies were the Valley Granite Company and the Continental Granite Company (Journal of

San Diego History Summer 1974 20:3). None of these quarries are in operation today stemming from environmental concerns posed by residents of the valley.

**TABLE 3.2-1**  
**Patentee Information for the Harmony Grove Village Project Area**

Patentee	Acres	Date	Type	Township	Range	Section	Quad	Lot
Whitney, Lemuel E.	160	10/4/1890	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	2W	30	W1/2NE	
Whitney, Lemuel E.	160	10/4/1890	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	2W	30	N1/2SE	
Wohlford, William E.	120	5/13/1890	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	2W	19	W1/2SW	4
Wohlford, William E.	120	5/13/1890	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	2W	30	NWNW	1
Nulton, Sylvanus	132.44	6/1/1891	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	2W	30	NWNW	5
Nulton, Sylvanus	132.44	6/1/1891	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	2W	30	SWNW	6
Nulton, Sylvanus	132.44	6/1/1891	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	2W	30	NWSW	7
Nulton, Sylvanus	132.44	6/1/1891	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	2W	30	SWSW	8
Jones, James T.	40	6/30/1892	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	3W	24	SESE	
Renaudi, Pierre	160.1	6/4/1877	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	2W	30	E1/2NE	
Renaudi, Pierre	160.1	6/4/1877	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	2W	20	SWSW	6
Renaudi, Pierre	160.1	6/4/1877	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	2W	29	NWNW	1
Renaudi, Pierre	160.1	6/4/1877	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	2W	29	SWNW	2
Broadbelt, Edward	158.8	8/9/1884	1862 Homestead Act	12S	2W	30	SESW	4
Broadbelt, Edward	158.8	8/9/1884	1862 Homestead Act	12S	2W	31	NWNW	1
Broadbelt, Edward	158.8	8/9/1884	1862 Homestead Act	12S	2W	31	NWNW	3
Broadbelt, Edward	158.8	8/9/1884	1862 Homestead Act	12S	2W	31	NENW	4
Cook, Benjamin F.	160	8/9/1884	1862 Homestead Act	12S	2W	19	E1/2SW	3
Cook, Benjamin F.	160	8/9/1884	1862 Homestead Act	12S	2W	30	E1/2NW	2
Walsh, William H.	33.32	9/30/1891	1820 Sale / Cash Entry	12S	2W	19	SWSW	8



**TABLE 3.2-2**  
**Census Information for Patentees within the Harmony Grove Village Project Area**

Name	Color - White, W: Black, B: Mulatto, Mu: Chinese, C: Indian, I.	Sex - Male, M: Female, F.	Age at last birthday prior to June 1, 1880. If under 1 year, give months in fractions, thus: 8/12	Relationship to head of family	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced	Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, male or female.	Place of Birth of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country if of foreign birth.	Place of Birth of the father of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country if of foreign birth.	Place of Birth of the mother of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country if of foreign birth.
<b>1880 Census Information</b>											
Broadbelt, Edward	W	M	47			X		Farmer	England	England	England
Broadbelt, Domaris	W	F	47	Wife		X		Keeping House	England	England	England
Cook, Benjamin J.	W	M	53					Farmer	Ireland	Ireland	No information
Cook, Caroline	W	F	45	Wife		X		Keeping House	Connecticut	Michigan	No information
Cook, Benjamin	W	M	12	Son	X			At School	California	No information	No information
Cook, Albert	W	M	5	Son	X				California	No information	No information
Heuck, Frank	W	M	12	Servant	X			Hog Herder	California	Germany	Germany
Whitney, Willard J.	W	M	49			X	X	Farmer	Pennsylvania	New York	Pennsylvania
Baker, Louisa	W	F	46	Sister			D	Keeping House	Pennsylvania	New York	Pennsylvania
Baker, Emma	W	F	16	Niece	X			At Home	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
Whitney, Samuel	W	M	16	Son	X			At School	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
Blue, Jacob S.	W	M	61	Boarder	X			Watch-maker	New York	New York	New York
Jones, James R.	W	M	44			X		Apiarist	Maine	Maine	Maine
Jones, Mary T.	W	F	40	Wife		X		Keeping House	Maine	Maine	New Hampshire
Jones, Mary Loret	W	F	10	Daughter	X			At School	Connecticut	Maine	Maine
<b>1910 Census Information</b>											
Nalton, Sylvanus D.	W	M	64						Ohio	No information	No information

### **3.3 Review of Previous Archaeological Investigations**

Archaeological records searches were conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man (Appendix II). In 1990, SRS, Inc. surveyed a small section of the extreme northwestern portion of the project area for the Eden Valley Project. However, no cultural resources were identified during that survey that lie within the current project boundaries. There have been 19 cultural resource studies within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area (Table 3.3-1). A large portion of these studies have been completed for private individuals and/or firms as part of the environmental review for business and/or residential development projects. Other cultural resource studies were completed for infrastructure projects, such as road extensions and water lines, and submitted to the City of Escondido or the City of San Marcos.

A total of 27 cultural resources are located within one-mile of the study area (Table 3.3-2). The majority of these resources, 77.78% (N=21), are prehistoric archaeological sites; however, three of these resources also contain an historic cultural component, and two of the remaining resources are isolated prehistoric artifacts. A large portion of the prehistoric sites are located east of the project area in the valley surrounding Escondido Creek. Many of the prehistoric sites (37.04%; N=10) contain only bedrock milling features. Another 14.81% (N=4) of the prehistoric sites are bedrock milling features with associated lithic tools, lithic production waste, and/or rock art. The remaining prehistoric sites (18.52%; N=5) include three sites that contain lithic production waste and lithic tools, one site that contains lithic production waste and pottery, and another site that contains lithic production waste only. The remaining site has been destroyed since initial recordation, and the site description has been lost. There are three multi-component sites; including two sites that contain bedrock milling features and historic trash and another site that contains a bedrock milling feature, lithic production waste, historic trash, and historic structure remains. The character and distribution of these prehistoric site types indicates that the Harmony Grove Village area was utilized primarily during the Late Prehistoric period for resource procurement and processing and, secondarily, as a temporary camping area. No prehistoric lithic quarry sites have been identified within one mile of the project area.

The previously recorded historic cultural resources are located immediately west of the project area and north of Escondido Creek. One historic residence, one historic structure consisting of a concrete lined well, and two pieces of farm equipment have been previously identified. Additionally, the location of a historic building, as noted on the 1928 aerial photograph (Plate 3.3-1), has been previously recorded; although actual surface evidence of this structure did not exist at the time of the current investigations.



**TABLE 3.3-1**

**Previous Archaeological Investigations Within  
a One-Mile Radius of the Harmony Grove Village Project**

American Pacific Environmental Consultants	
1979	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance of San Marcos County Water District Proposed Assessment District 76-2, San Diego County, California.</i> Submitted to San Marcos County Water District. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.
Berryman, Judy	
1980	<i>Results of an Archaeological Test on SDI-7,843, located with Escondido, California.</i> Archaeological Consulting and Technology, Inc. Submitted to Environmental Horizons, Inc. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.
Chace, Paul	
1977	<i>An Archaeological Survey, Del Dios Manor.</i> Paul G. Chace and Associates. Submitted to the Dickerson Company. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.
1977	<i>An Archaeological Survey, Del Dios Hills.</i> Paul G. Chace and Associates. Submitted to the Dickerson Company. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.
1979	<i>An Archaeological/Historical Recordation and Testing Program for the Westridge Industrial Park.</i> Paul G. Chace and Associates. Submitted to Balmac Incorporated. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.
1982	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Smith Property, Escondido, California.</i> Paul G. Chace and Associates. Submitted to James A. Smith. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.
1982	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance and Testing Program for the Storm Drain Alignment-Hale Avenue Sewage Treatment Plant, Escondido, California.</i> Paul G. Chace and Associates. Submitted to the City of Escondido. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.
1984	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Calco West Property.</i> Paul G. Chace and Associates. Submitted to Calco West Financial Corporation. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.
Fink, Gary	
1978	<i>Archaeological Survey of Santa Fe Drive Extension, Encinitas.</i> Unpublished report on file at SCIC.
Flower, Douglas, Ike, D. and L. Roth	
1978	<i>Archaeological and Historical Survey of Westridge Industrial Park, Escondido, California.</i> Flower, Ike, and Roth Archaeological Consultants. Submitted to Balmac Incorporated. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.
Gallegos, Dennis	
1983	<i>Archaeological Report for Business/Industrial Richmar, Lake San Marcos and Barham/Discovery Community Plan, San Marcos, California.</i> WESTEC Services, Inc. Submitted to the City of San Marcos Planning Department. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.

Gallegos, Dennis and Ivan Strudwick

- 1992 *Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Citracado Parkway Extension.* Gallegos and Associates. Submitted to Lettieri-McIntyre and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.

Keller Environmental Associates, Inc.

- 1992 *Appendices-Reclaimed Water Distribution System Project: Draft Environmental Impact Report.* Submitted to the City of Escondido. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.

P and D Technologies

- 1990 *San Elijo Ranch Specific Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report.* Submitted to the City of San Marcos. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.

Pigniolo, Andrew R. and Michael Baksh

- 1999 *Confidential Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation Program for the Harmony Grove Project, Escondido Tract No. 688R-A, City of Escondido, California.* Tierra Environmental Services. Submitted to Richard Willis, Hamann Construction. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.

Smith, Brian F.

- 1990 *An Archaeological Survey of the Douglas Subdivision Project San Marcos, County of San Diego TPM 4947, EAD Log #90-8-72.* Submitted to Clifford Douglas. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.

- 1991 *Archaeological Investigations for the Hale Avenue Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion Project, City of Escondido, California.* Brian F. Smith and Associates. Submitted to the City of Escondido. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.

Scientific Resources, Inc.

- 1990 *Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Eden Valley Project, Rancho Los Vallecitos de San Marcos, San Diego County.* Submitted to Kingsway Development Corporation. Contract No. 957. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.

York, Andrew

- 1996 *Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Expansion to the Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility, Escondido, California.* Submitted to the City of Escondido. Unpublished report on file at SCIC.



**TABLE 3.3-2**  
**Cultural Resources Located Within A One-Mile Radius of the**  
**Harmony Grove Village Project**

Site No.	Description
SDI-155	Original site description lost. Site update indicates area has been completely graded and built on.
SDI-5089	Small lithic and pottery scatter
SDI-5090	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-5501	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-5502	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-5503	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-7871	Bedrock milling feature and historic trash scatter
SDI-8280/H	Bedrock milling features and lithic scatter/ Historic structure remains and trash scatter
SDI-9281	Lithic production waste and lithic tools
SDI-9282	Lithic production waste and lithic tools
SDI-12,209/H	Bedrock milling features, lithic scatter, and rock art
SDI-12,460	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-12,461	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-12,601	Bedrock milling feature and lithic production waste
SDI-15,351	Bedrock milling feature and one flake
SDI-15,352	Bedrock milling feature and historic trash scatter
SDI-16,225	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-16,226	Bedrock milling feature
W-476	Lithic production waste and lithic tools
W-477	Lithic production waste
P-37-017514	Quartz flake
P-37-017515	Metavolcanic flake
P-37-017516	Historic building
P-37-017517	Location of building on historic maps (no evidence of structural remains currently exists)
P-37-017518	Historic structure (well)
P-37-024457	Historic object (farm equipment)
P-37-024458	Historic object (farm equipment)





**1928 Aerial Photograph**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**



## **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

The cultural resources study of the Harmony Grove Village Project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 468 acres, the detailed recordation of all identified archaeological sites and historic buildings, an archaeological testing program, and the evaluation of all identified cultural resources. This study was conducted in conformance with the County of San Diego Archaeological Report Procedures, Resource Protection Ordinance, Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, Article II, Section 14, were followed in evaluating the significance of each cultural resource. Two hundred forty person-hours were expended for fieldwork, and approximately 60 person-hours were expended in report preparation. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO March, 1995). The report format follows the guidelines established by SHPO in the Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines and required by the County of San Diego.

### **4.1 Institutional Records Searches**

Archaeological records searches were conducted by Nicole Benjamin-Ma with the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man (Appendix II). No previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the project boundaries. However, 27 previously recorded cultural resources are located within a one-mile radius of the project area (see Section 3.3). Most of these previously recorded sites are bedrock milling features.

### **4.2 Field Methodology**

#### *4.2.1 Field Surveys*

The archaeological survey of the proposed Harmony Grove Village was conducted over a broad period of time in order to account for additional acreage added to the project area. Specifically, the project area was surveyed on November 11, 2002, August 20, 2003, August 27, 2003, and May 19, 2004. Project personnel for this phase of the project included Project Archaeologists Jim Clifford and Shannon Gilbert, and Field Technicians Charles Callahan, Harry Moore, Scott Mattingly, Christopher Powell, Ryan Robinson, James Shrieve, Jeff Szymanski, and Michael Tyberg. The surveys generally consisted of a pedestrian survey of north-south parallel transects spaced at ten to fifteen meter intervals. All natural features, such as bedrock outcrops and seasonal drainages, were examined in greater detail for cultural resources. Nearly 90% of the ground was covered with thick grass and leaves from live oaks, avocado trees, or citrus trees. Additionally, at least 60% of the area had been graded and disturbed for the

construction of roads, structures, irrigation, and farming. All newly identified cultural resources were recorded according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, Instructions for Recording Historical Resources using DPR 523 forms.

Field Supervisor Charles Callahan, and Field Technicians Ryan Robinson and James Shrieve surveyed the off-site improvements on October 11, 2004. The intensive pedestrian survey consisted of the crew walking the proposed alignments in intervals spaced at five meters from the center of the proposed routes. All boulders and bedrock outcrops, road cuts, and cleared areas were intensely scrutinized for the presence of artifacts, midden soil, and/or features. However, the proposed alignments followed previously existing, paved roads so nearly all (95%) of the area had been paved, graded, or otherwise disturbed for roads, landscaping, and sidewalks. The locations and brief descriptions of archaeological sites identified within the project area were noted.

Field Supervisor Charles Callahan, and Field Technician Clarence Hoff surveyed the off-site improvements for Country Club Drive on March 23, 2006. An intensive pedestrian survey, employing a series of north-south transects spaced at 10-meter intervals, was conducted in order to locate any archaeological resources within the project. All boulders and bedrock outcrops, road cuts, and cleared areas were intensely scrutinized for the presence of artifacts, midden soil, and/or features. Ground visibility was excellent, as the majority of the area had been graded. The locations and brief descriptions of archaeological sites identified during the survey were noted.

#### *4.2.2 Testing and Significance Evaluation*

The archaeological testing and significance evaluation program for sites located within the proposed Harmony Grove Village project area was conducted between September 13 through 20, 2004. Project personnel included Project Archaeologist Shannon Gilbert, and Field Technicians Scott Mattingly, Ryan Robinson, James Shrieve, and Michael Tyberg. Testing of off-site resources was conducted between April 25 and May 4, 2005 by Project Archaeologists Seth Rosenberg and James Clifford, and Field Technicians Charles Callahan, Clint Callahan, Scott Champion, Brad Comeau, Tiffany Contreras, Adriane Dorrlor, Marcus Elliot, Christina Guddis, Matthew Kroot, Scott Mattingly, and Ryan Robinson. The testing programs were initiated with the establishment of a datum from which all surface points, as well as shovel tests, test excavations, and bedrock milling features were mapped using range and azimuth readings collected with a Sokia S6E Total Station. All surface artifacts were recorded and collected. Bedrock milling features were given alphabetic designations and recorded, drawn, and photographed. The surface collections and results of the subsurface excavations delineated the boundaries of each site. All collected artifacts were bagged, labeled, and returned to the BFSa laboratory for further analysis.



A series of shovel tests were excavated in order to identify the nature and extent of potential subsurface deposits at Sites P-37-025925 and SDI-8280/H. The shovel test series consisted of excavations 30 centimeters in diameter that proceeded, in decimeter levels, to a culturally sterile soil horizon or solid rock. The quantity and placement of shovel tests at each site varied according to the abundance and extent of surface artifacts and cultural features, the general morphology of the landform on which the site was located, and the limitations imposed by bedrock, orchard trees, and private property. Qualitative testing of subsurface cultural material was conducted through excavation of a single one-meter-square test unit in decimeter levels to bedrock or a culturally sterile soil horizon at Sites SDI-8280/H, SDI-17,162, SDI-17,163, and SDI-17,166. All excavated soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh screens. Artifacts recovered through subsurface excavations were bagged, labeled, and returned to the BFSA laboratory in Poway for cataloging and further analysis. Testing was not conducted for Sites SDI-17,837, SDI-17,838, and SDI-17,839, as the sites were not accessible at this time.

#### **4.3 Laboratory Methods**

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures, and according to a classification commonly employed in this region, the artifacts collected were categorized as to form, mineralogy, and function. Comparative collections curated in the laboratory of BFSA are often helpful in identifying the unusual or highly fragmentary specimens. After cataloging and identification, the collections were marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, then packaged for permanent curation. No radiocarbon dating or other specialized studies were conducted as part of this project.

#### **4.4 Native American Consultation**

The analysis of site components within the project did not indicate any Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location. However, elements of SDI-8280/H did present elements of interest to the Native American representatives. Native American consultation will be conducted as part of this project.

#### **4.5 Historic Research Methodology**

Larry Pierson and Charles Callahan conducted a field reconnaissance on June 3, 2004 in order to develop an inventory of structures on the property. This inventory resulted in a determination that several of the structures were modern and were therefore exempt from further consideration as potentially significant cultural resources. Several other structures were in such poor condition, drastically altered, and/or of little historic or architectural significance that further consideration of them as potentially significant cultural resources was not realistic. However, four structures were identified that were considered potentially significant historic resources, which were then subjected to further evaluation.

Archival research was conducted at several different repositories in order to understand the history of the people that lived in the area from the late nineteenth century to modern times. Historical research was conducted at the BFSA reference library, the San Diego City Library and Newspaper Room, the San Diego Historical Society Research Archives in Balboa Park, and the Escondido Library and Pioneer Room. Additional information was derived from chains of title compiled specifically for this project and from the San Diego County Assessor's Building Records. Interviews were conducted with surviving family members and other knowledgeable individuals regarding cultural and physical data for the project area. Land Patent Records for the project area were collected from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office records. Demographic information about the original patentees was found using the 1880 and 1910 Census. The 1890 Census was not used as this information has been destroyed in a fire, and the 1900 Census was not used because it is not indexed and, therefore, not cost-effective for this type of research. Building information was obtained from the assessor's building records. These resources were used to gather data regarding the location and type of buildings and structures, specific history of the neighborhood, trends in land use history, and the name, age, ethnicity, place of origin, and occupation of early residents within the project area. The results of this research also provided a factual basis for the creation of a historical context in which the standing structures could be evaluated.

#### **4.6 Registration and Curation**

After cataloging, identification, and analysis, the collection from each site was marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, then packaged for permanent curation. All collections, notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California. As part of the investigation, a California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Form was completed for each cultural resource that had been tested and submitted to the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University for the assignment of a permanent trinomial and/or primary number (Appendix I).



## **5.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS**

The archaeological survey resulted in the identification of nine prehistoric sites, referred to as Sites SDI-17,159, SDI-17,160, SDI-17,161, SDI-17,162, SDI-17,163, SDI-17,164, SDI-17,165, SDI-17,166, and SDI-17,167, and one isolate P-37-025803 (Figure 1.0–4). The majority of sites (N=5) are small, prehistoric bedrock milling stations without artifacts or with less than three artifacts. Two sites (SDI-17,162 and SDI-17,163) are small lithic scatters represented by lithic production waste and a few precision tools. One site, SDI-17,164, is a very small lithic scatter represented by lithic production waste only. The remaining site (SDI-17,166), represents the remains of a 1960s building used by the Kesting Dairy. An isolated metate was encountered west of Site SDI-17,159. No middens or other evidence of long term occupation were identified during the evaluation of these sites. Additionally, four historic buildings were identified and evaluated. These buildings include one residence (P-37-025776) and two barns (P-37-025774 and P-37-025775) associated with the Johnston/Ward Residence and Dairy Farm and a milkhouse (P-37-025777) associated with Kesting Dairy Farm.

Five archaeological sites were identified during the survey of the off-site improvements. Sites, P-37-025925, and a southwest extension of the previously recorded site, SDI-8280/H, were located in wastewater treatment Option 3 and near the road improvement Options A, B, and C, respectively (Figure 2.0–2). These sites have been tested to determine significance and potential impacts associated with the off-site road improvements. Sites SDI-17,837, SDI-17,838, and SDI-17,839 are located within the proposed alignment of Country Club Drive. Section 6.0 describes the results of the off-site improvement surveys and testing.

The following narrative describes these cultural resources, including the details of the artifact recovery from test excavations. The field investigations and testing methods were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.0. The nine archaeological sites located within the Harmony Grove Village Project boundaries were tested for significance according to CEQA (Section 15064.5) criteria and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, Article II, Section 14. The evaluation of the significance of these sites is presented in Section 6.0. Archaeological site record forms filed with SCIC are provided in Appendix I.

### **5.1 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,159**

#### *5.1.1 Site SDI-17,159 Description*

Site SDI-17,159 is situated on the northern slope of a small drainage in the west-central portion of the project area at 640-660 feet AMSL. The site covers an 892.57 square meter (9,604 square feet) area. Vegetation at the site consists primarily of live oaks and non-native grasses and weeds. No other modern disturbances, besides the introduction of non-native vegetation, were observed at the site. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.1–1, and the setting is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 5.1–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the recordation of the bedrock milling features and the excavation of 10 shovel tests.



Site SDI-17,159 consists solely of four bedrock milling features. No artifacts were observed on the surface or in subsurface test excavations. Bedrock Milling Features A and B are located adjacent to one another, immediately above the drainage, in the northern portion of the site. Bedrock Milling Features C and D are located in the southern portion of the site on the gently sloping grass-covered hill (Figure 5.1-1). Each of the bedrock milling features contains one milling slick of approximately the same size located on a low-lying small boulder (Table 5.1-1). The milling slick on Bedrock Milling Feature A measures 35.0 by 27.0 by 1.0 centimeters. Bedrock Milling Feature B also contains one milling slick that measures 30.0 by 25.0 by 1.0 centimeters. The milling slicks on Bedrock Milling Features C and D, measures 20.0 by 20.0 by 1.0 centimeters and 30.0 by 20.0 by 0.5 centimeters, respectively. The surface in between and surrounding these features was examined in detail for the presence of surface artifacts; however, no artifacts were observed. Photographs and drawings of all the bedrock milling features are presented in Plates 5.1-1 to 5.1-3 and Figures 5.1-2 to 5.1-5.

#### Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,159 was investigated by excavating a series of ten shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed along the perimeter of the bedrock milling features and in the area between the northern bedrock milling features and the southern bedrock milling features. Bedrock, boulders, and large oak trees confined the placements of shovel tests. The locations of shovel tests are shown in Figure 5.1-1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters unless solid rock was encountered. The provenience of each shovel test is presented in Table 5.1-2. No test units were completed due to the lack of surface artifacts and the lack of recovery in shovel tests.

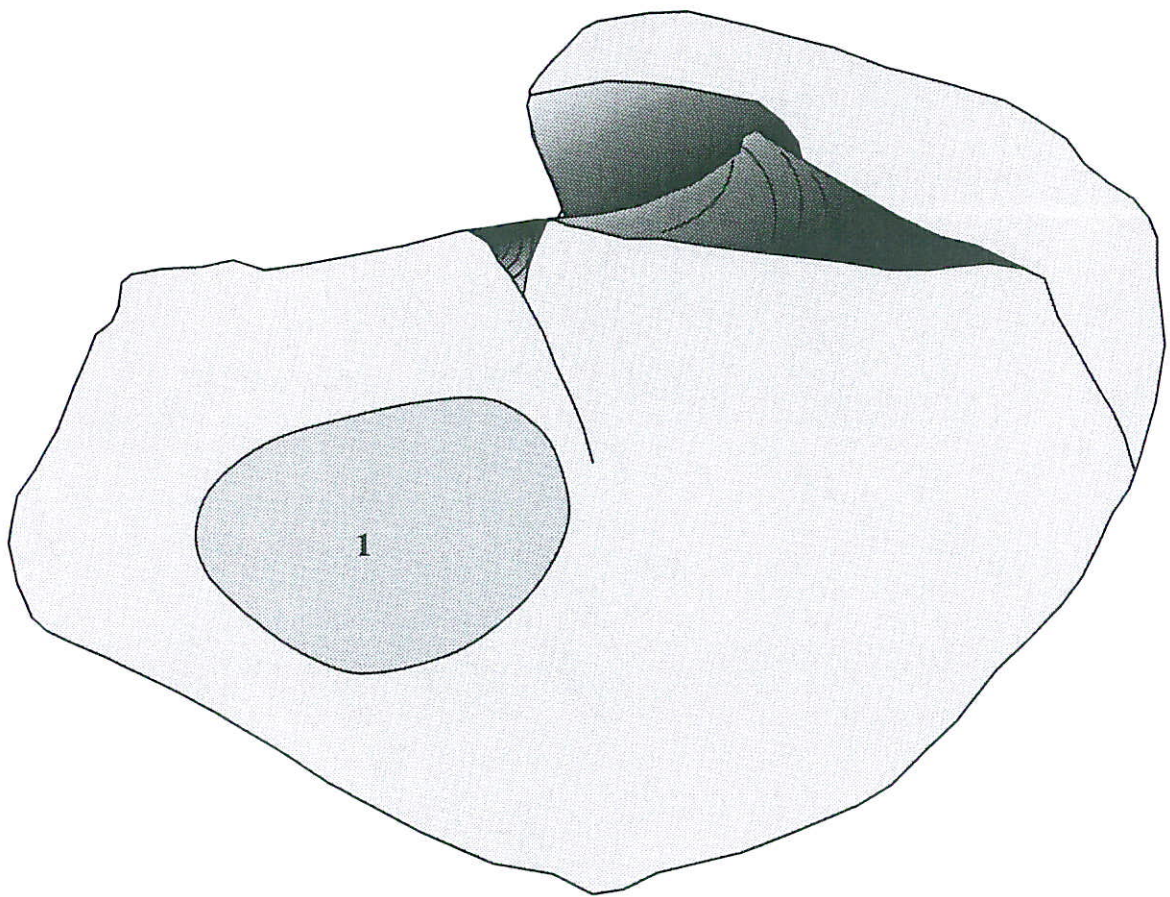
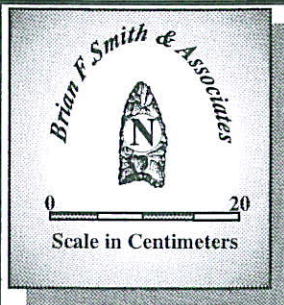
#### *5.1.2 Discussion and Summary*

The bedrock milling features representing Site SDI-17,159 indicates that the site was occasionally used to process resources, primarily plants. No surface artifacts were identified and the testing of Site SDI-17,159 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. All bedrock milling features were photographed, drawn, and provenienced, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.



**Figure 5.1-1**  
**Site Map SDI-17,159**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



- Slick

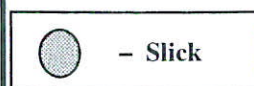
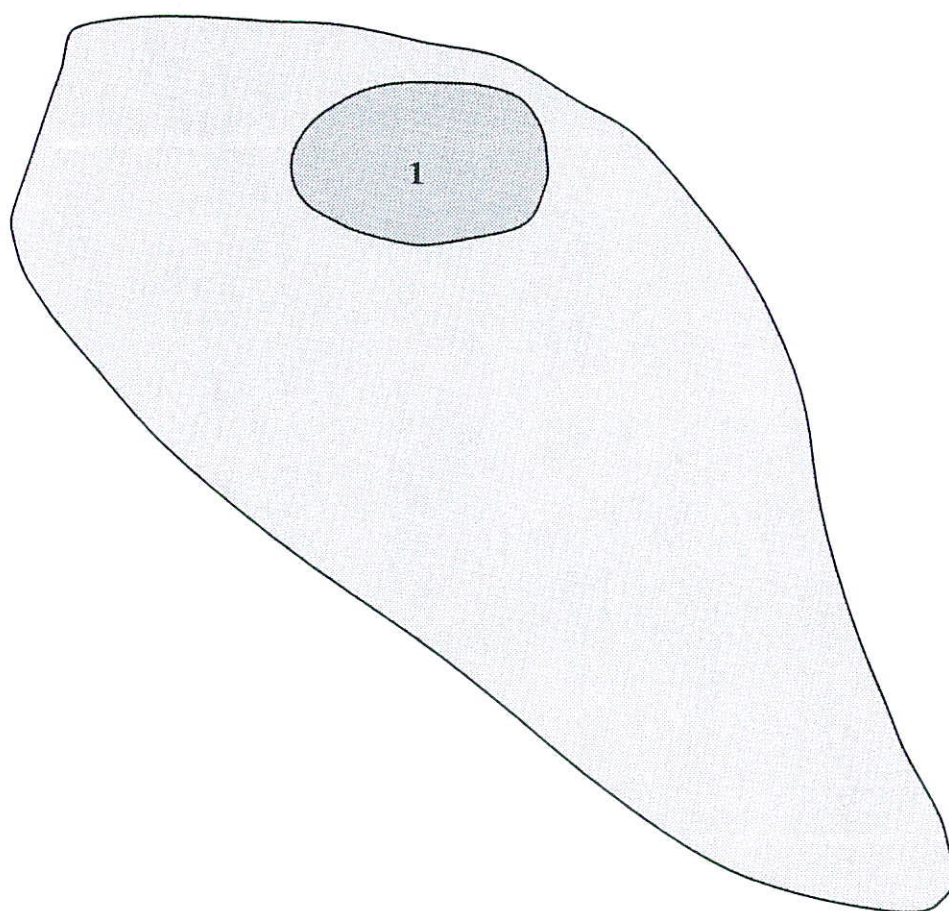
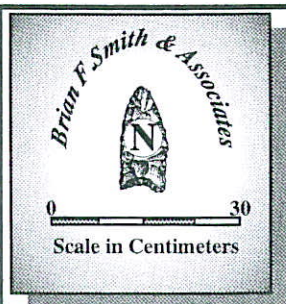
## Bedrock Milling Feature A

Site SDI-17,159

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 5.1-2



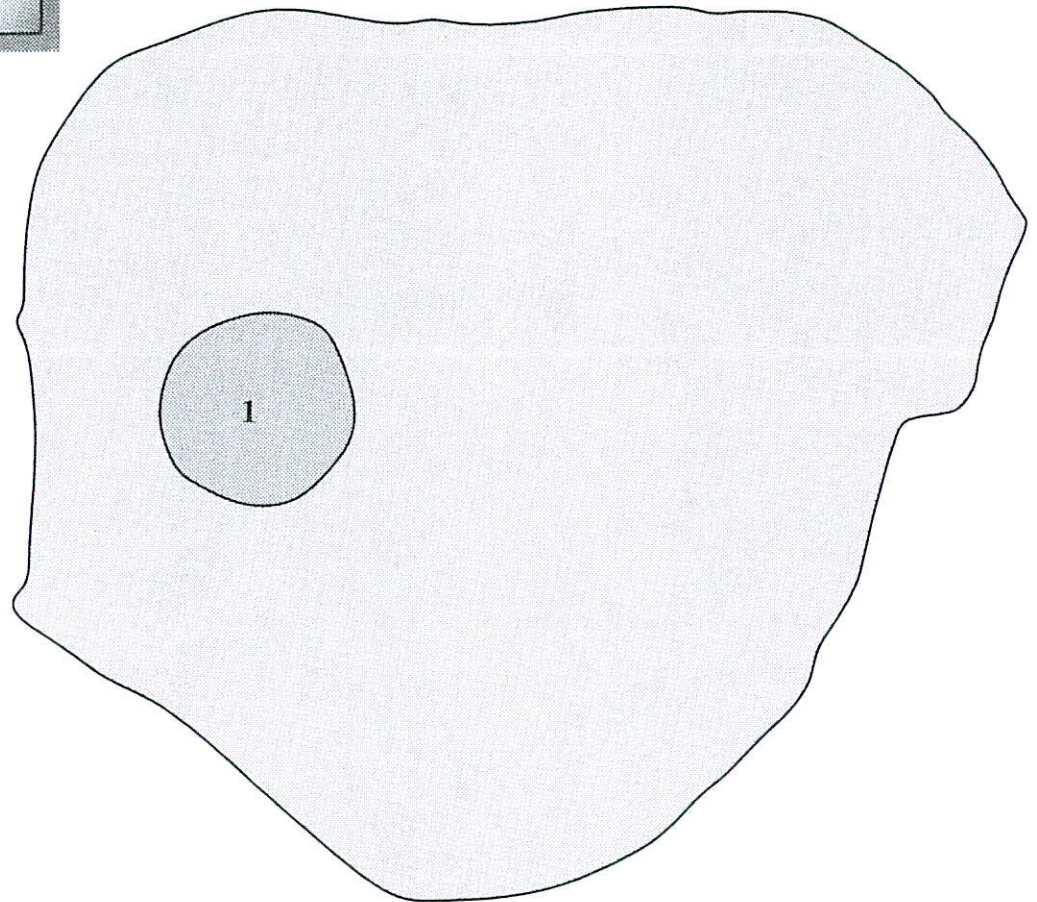
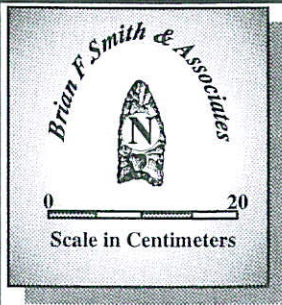


## Bedrock Milling Feature B

Site SDI-17,159

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 5.1-3



- Slick

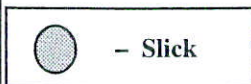
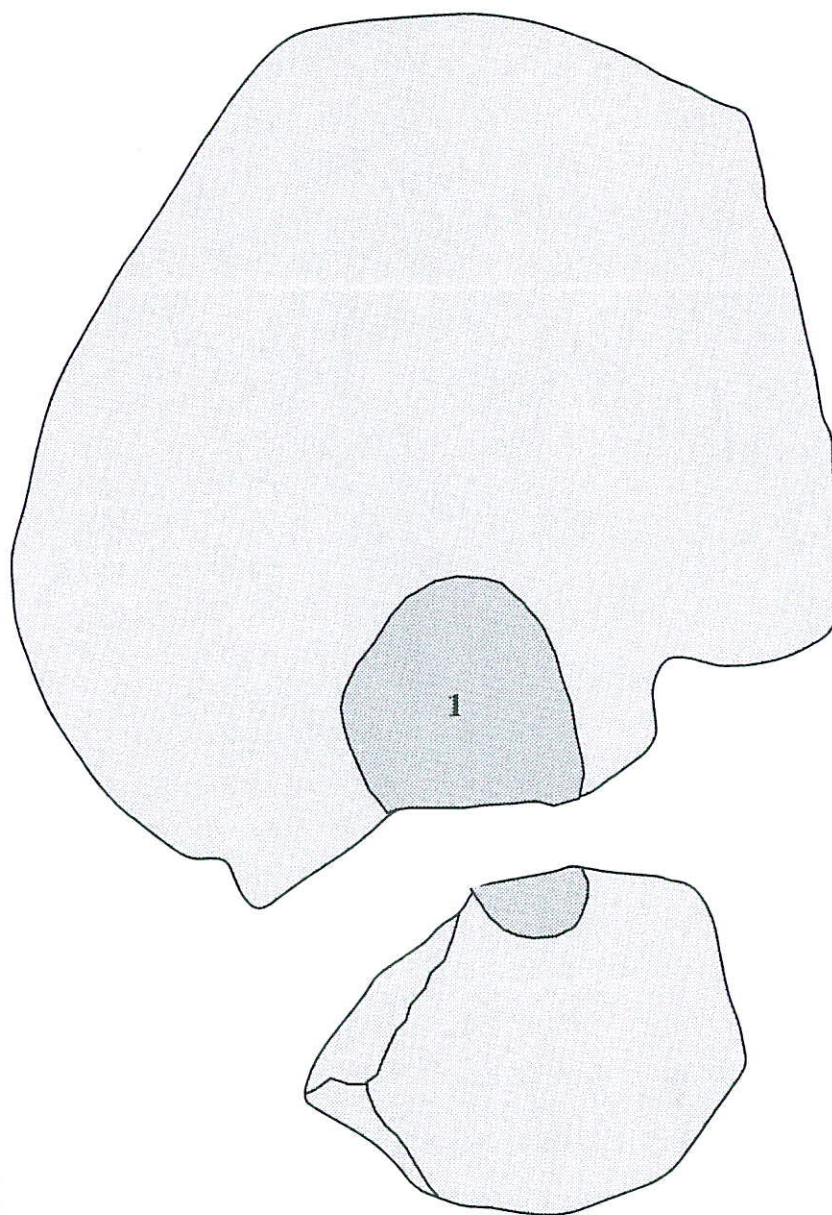
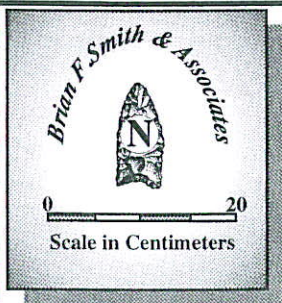
## Bedrock Milling Feature C

Site SDI-17,159

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 5.1-4





## Bedrock Milling Feature D

Site SDI-17,159

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 5.1-5





Overview of Site SDI-17,159, looking north.

Overview of Site SDI-17,159, looking south.



Plate 5.1-1





View of Bedrock Milling Feature A at Site SDI-17,159, looking north/northeast.

View of Bedrock Milling Feature B at Site SDI-17,159, looking southeast.



Plate 5.1-2





Overview of Bedrock Milling Feature C at Site SDI-17,159, looking southeast.

Overview of Bedrock Milling Feature D at Site SDI-17,159, looking west.



Plate 5.1-3



**TABLE 5.1-1**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature Data**  
**Site SDI-17,159**

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Location From Datum A</b>	<b>Surface</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>
A	339°/ 94 Feet	1	Slick	35.0 x 27.0 x 1.0 cm.
B	330°/ 79 Feet	1	Slick	30.0 x 25.0 x 1.0 cm.
C	167°/ 70 Feet	1	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 1.0 cm.
D	176°/ 86 Feet	1	Slick	30.0 x 20.0 x 0.5 cm.

**TABLE 5.1-2**  
**Shovel Test Excavation Data**  
**Site SDI-17,159**

<b>Shovel Test</b>	<b>Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Recovery</b>
1	330°/95 Feet	0-10 10-20 20-30	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
2	333°/80 Feet	0-10 10-20 20-30	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
3	324°/85 Feet	0-10	No Recovery
4	309°/64 Feet	0-10 10-20 20-30	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Recovery
5	180°/80 Feet	0-10 10-20 20-30	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
6	161°/76 Feet	0-10 10-20 20-30	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
7	173°/64 Feet	0-10 10-20 20-30	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
8	175°/14 Feet	0-10 10-20 20-30	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
9	317°/35 Feet	0-10 10-20 20-30	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
10	266°/32 Feet	0-10 10-20 20-30	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery

## 5.2 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,160

### 5.2.1 Site SDI-17,160 Description

Site SDI-17,160 is situated on the southern slope of a small hill and immediately above an intermittent drainage in APN 235-031-30. The site lies at approximately 620 feet AMSL, north of Site SDI-17,159 in the west-central portion of the project area. The site measures approximately 38 meters (125 feet) northwest/southeast by 8 meters (26 feet) northeast/southwest and covers a 289.78 square meter (3,118 square feet) area. The site contains numerous boulders and several areas, including one area near the datum, have stacked rock piles. Live oaks and non-native grasses characterize the vegetation of the site. Old olive trees are



located east of the site. The area immediately north of the site has been graded and is used by the chicken farm as a place to dispose of chicken feces and detritus. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.2-1. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 5.2-1.

Site SDI-17,160 consists solely of three bedrock milling features. No artifacts were observed on the surface or in subsurface test excavations. The bedrock milling features are located immediately above the drainage (Figure 5.2-1). Bedrock Milling Features A and B are located in the western portion of the site and Bedrock Milling Feature C is located in the eastern portion of the project area. Each of the bedrock milling features contains at least one milling slick of approximately the same size located on a low-lying small boulder (Table 5.2-1). Milling Slick 1 and Milling Slick 2 on Bedrock Milling Feature A measures 48.0 by 34.0 by 1.0 centimeters and 24.0 by 32.0 by 1.0 centimeters, respectively. Bedrock Milling Feature B contains three milling slicks that average 12.3 centimeters in length by 12.6 centimeters in width by 1.0 centimeter in depth. Only one milling slick was observed on Bedrock Milling Feature C and it measured 27.0 centimeters by 26.0 centimeters by 1.0 centimeters. The surface in between and surrounding these features was examined in detail for the presence of surface artifacts; however, no artifacts were observed. Photographs and drawings of all the bedrock milling features are presented in Plates 5.2-1 to 5.2-2 and Figures 5.2-2 to 5.2-4.

#### Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits was investigated by excavating a series of ten shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed along the perimeter of the bedrock milling features and in the area between Bedrock Milling Features A and B and Bedrock Milling Feature C. Bedrock, boulders, large oak trees, and olive trees confined the placements of shovel tests. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters unless a solid rock was encountered. The provenience of each shovel test is presented in Table 5.2-2. No test units were completed due to the lack of surface artifacts and the lack of recovery in shovel tests. No midden, charcoal, faunal remains, or evidence of long-term occupation was identified during the test excavations.

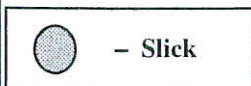
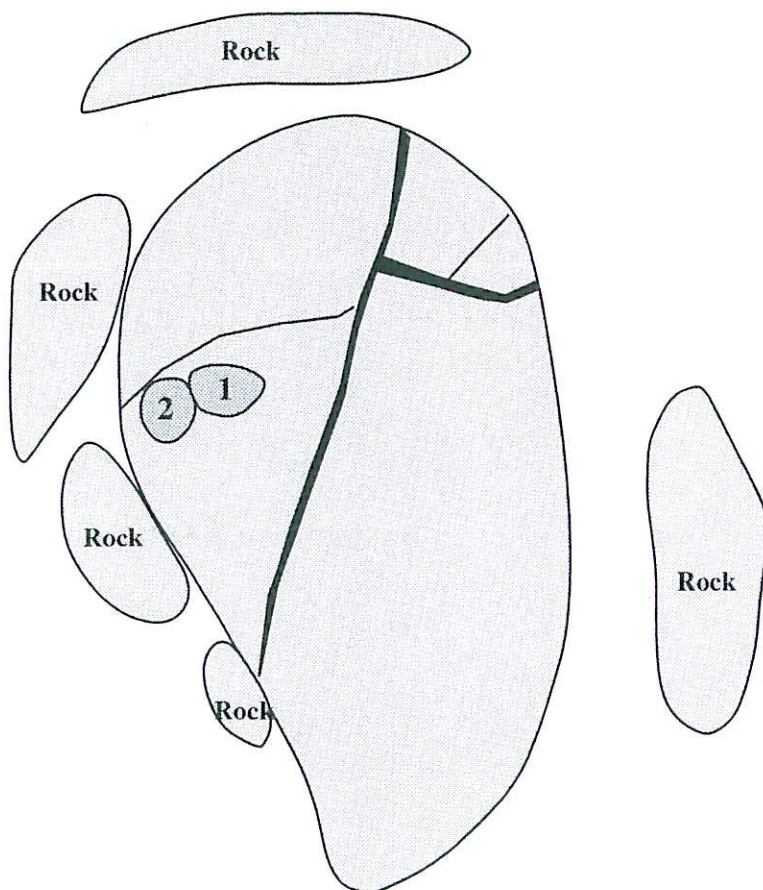
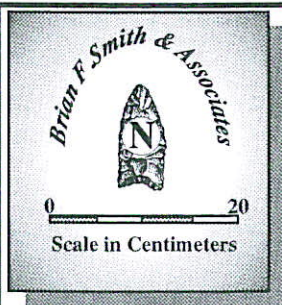
#### *5.2.2 Discussion and Summary*

The bedrock milling features representing Site SDI-17,160 indicates that the site was occasionally used to process resources, primarily plants. The testing of Site SDI-17,160 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit and no surface artifacts were identified. All bedrock milling features were photographed, drawn, and provenienced, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.

**Figure 5.2-1**  
**Site Map SDI-17,160**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



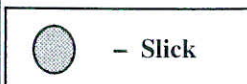
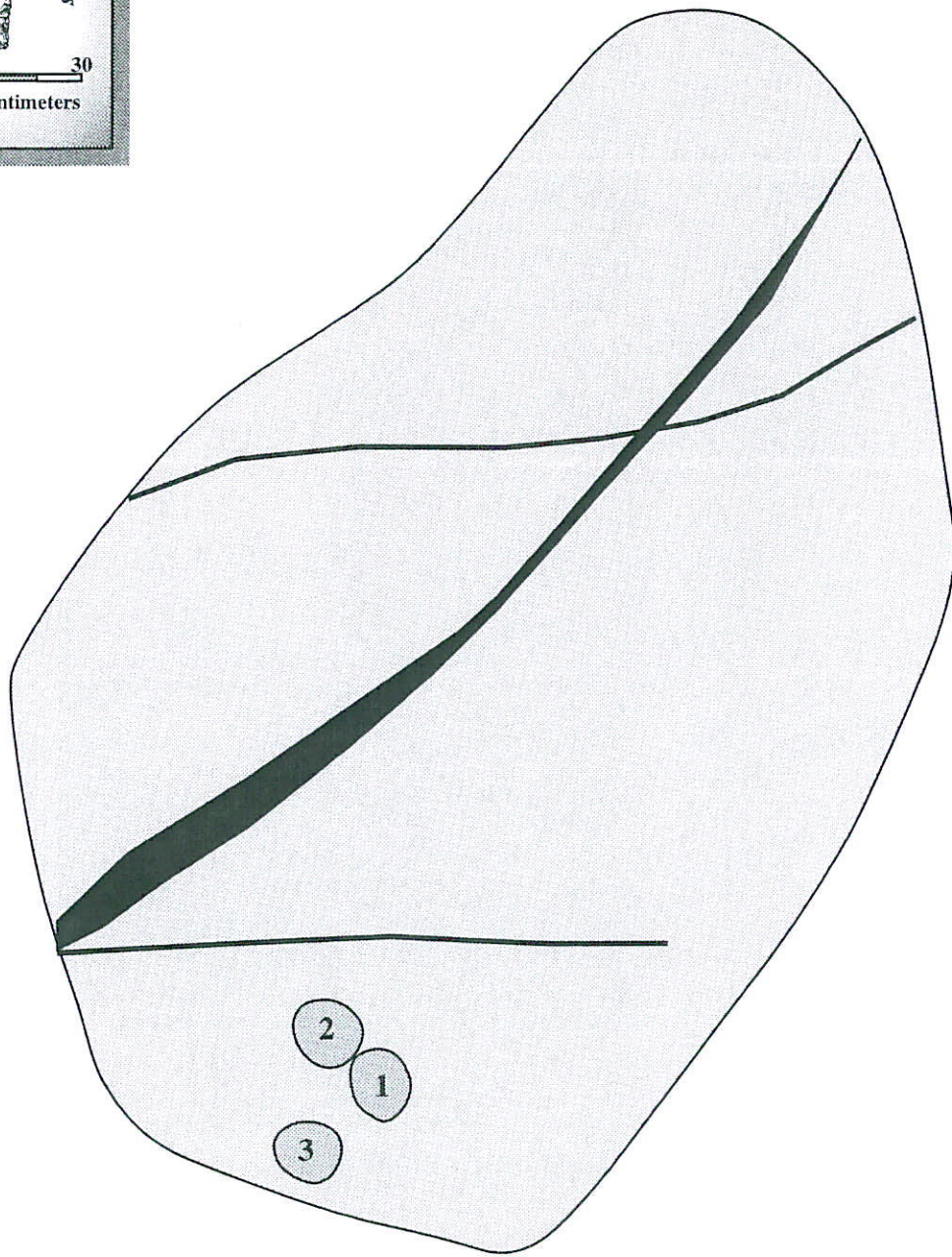
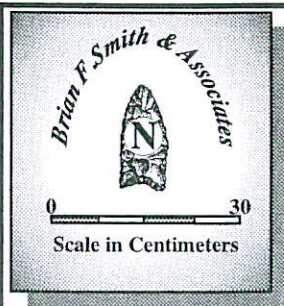


## Bedrock Milling Feature A

Site SDI-17,160

The Harmony Grove Village Project

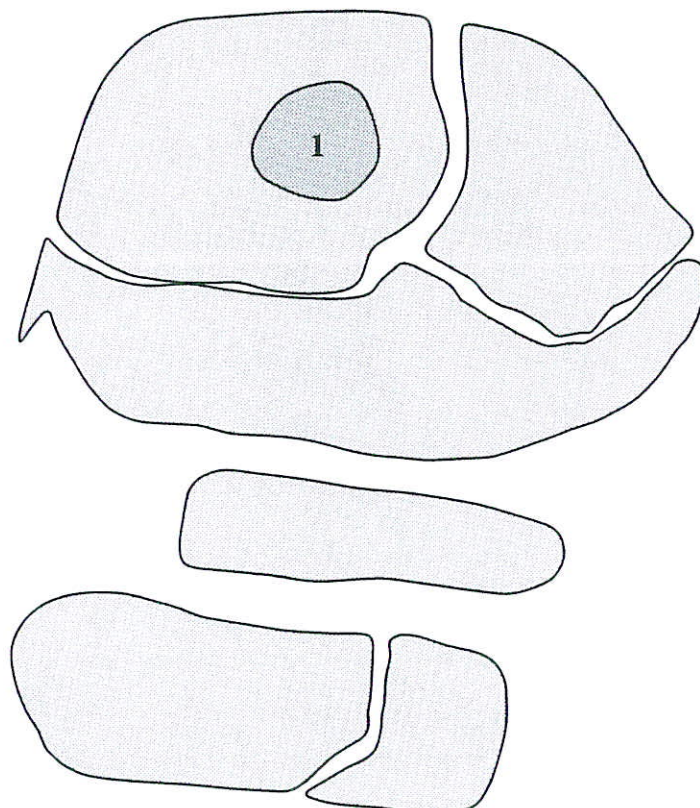
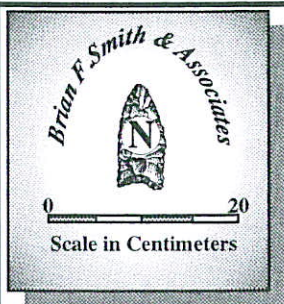
Figure 5.2-2



**Bedrock Milling Feature B**  
Site SDI-17,160  
The Harmony Grove Village Project

**Figure 5.2-3**





● - Slick

# **Bedrock Milling Feature C**

Site SDI-17,160

The Harmony Grove Village Project

**Figure 5.2-4**





Overview of Site SDI-17,160, looking east.

View of Bedrock Milling Feature A at Site SDI-17,160, looking north.



Plate 5.2-1





View of Bedrock Milling Feature B at Site SDI-17,160, looking north.

View of Bedrock Milling Feature C at Site SDI-17,160, looking south.

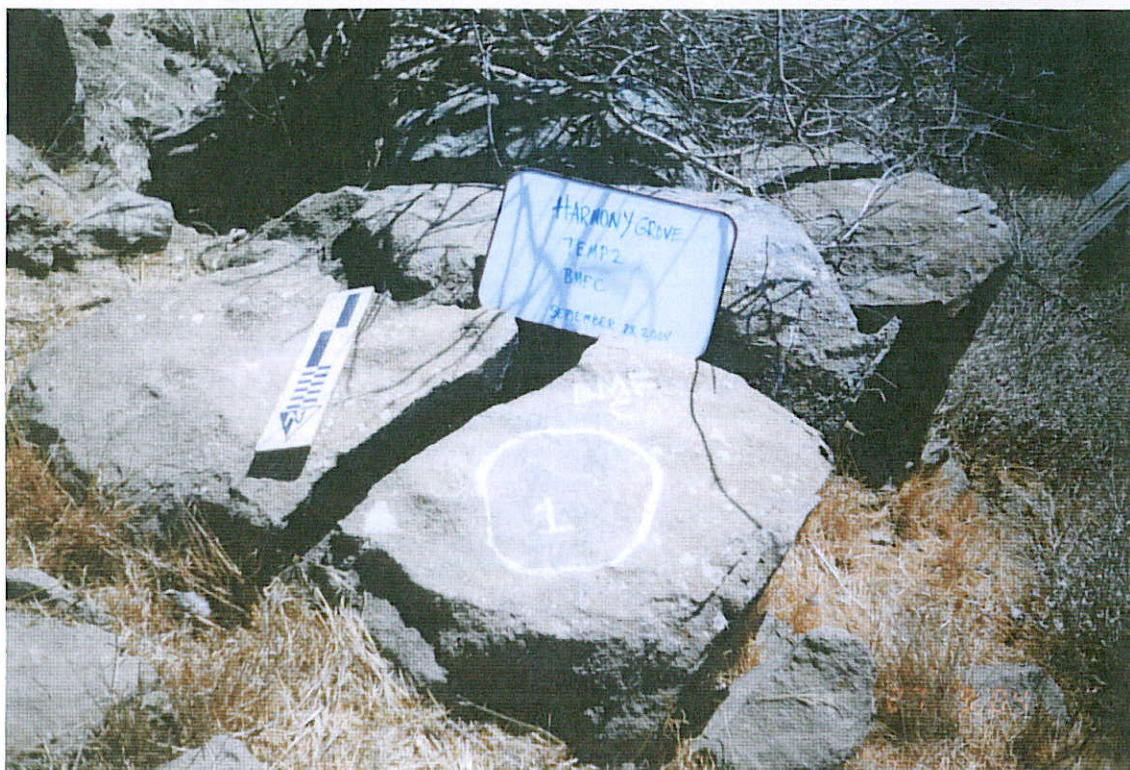


Plate 5.2-2



**TABLE 5.2-1**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature Data**  
**Site SDI-17,160**

Feature	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	284°/55 Feet	1	Slick	48.0 x 34.0 x 0.1 cm.
		2	Slick	24.0 x 32.0 x 0.1 cm.
B	256°/55 Feet	1	Slick	12.0 x 13.0 x 0.1 cm.
		2	Slick	12.0 x 12.0 x 0.1 cm.
		3	Slick	13.0 x 13.0 x 0.1 cm.
C	153°/58 Feet	1	Slick	27.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.

**TABLE 5.2-2**  
**Shovel Test Excavation Data**  
**Site SDI-17,160**

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Recovery
1	282°/65 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery
		10-20 cm.	No Recovery
		20-30 cm.	No Recovery
2	295°/61 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery
		10-20 cm.	No Recovery
		20-30 cm.	No Recovery
3	275°/57 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery
		10-20 cm.	No Recovery
		20-30 cm.	No Recovery
4	254°/65 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery



Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Recovery
4		10-20 cm. 20-30 cm.	No Recovery No Recovery
5	258°/40 Feet	0-10 cm. 10-20 cm. 20-30 cm.	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
6	148°/58 Feet	0-10 cm. 10-20 cm. 20-30 cm.	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
7	147°/67 Feet	0-10 cm. 10-20 cm. 20-30 cm.	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
8	156°/52 Feet	0-10 cm. 10-20 cm. 20-30 cm.	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
9	166°/42 Feet	0-10 cm. 10-20 cm. 20-30 cm.	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
10	231°/22 Feet	0-10 cm. 10-20 cm. 20-30 cm.	No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery

### **5.3 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,161**

#### *5.3.1 Site SDI-17,161 Description*

Site SDI-17,161 is situated on a small bench of a gently sloping hill. The site lies at 810 feet AMSL, west of an intermittent drainage and south of Sites SDI-17,162 and SDI-17,163 in APN 222-101-05. The site is within an avocado grove with above ground irrigation. The site measures approximately 5 meters (16 feet) north/south by 5 meters (16 feet) east/west covering a 19.7 square meter (212 square feet) area. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.3–1. The setting of the site is shown in the photograph provided in Plate 5.3–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the collection of all surface artifacts and the excavation of six shovel tests.

Site SDI-17,161 is a prehistoric resource processing area characterized by a single bedrock milling feature and two pieces of pottery. Two matching fragments of TBW were discovered when clearing the bedrock milling feature for recordation. No other artifacts were identified. The surface recovery data is presented in Table 5.3–1. Three milling slicks were observed on a low-lying boulder. The slicks averaged 10.3 centimeters in length by 26.6 centimeters wide by 1.0 centimeters deep (Table 5.3–2). The bedrock milling feature is surrounded by numerous low-lying rocks and boulders. A thorough examination of these rocks and boulders were made; however, no additional bedrock milling features were identified. A photograph and drawing of Bedrock Milling Feature A is presented in Plate 5.3–1 and Figure 5.3–2.

#### Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,161 was investigated by excavating a series of six shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed near the bedrock milling feature. The locations of shovel tests are shown in Figure 5.3–1. The placement of shovel tests was confined by naturally occurring rocks and boulders and avocado trees. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a depth of 30 centimeters or until solid rock was encountered. No artifacts, midden soil, charcoal, or faunal remains were recovered from the shovel test excavations. The provenience of each shovel test is presented in Table 5.3–3. No test unit excavations were conducted due to the negative recovery in the shovel tests.

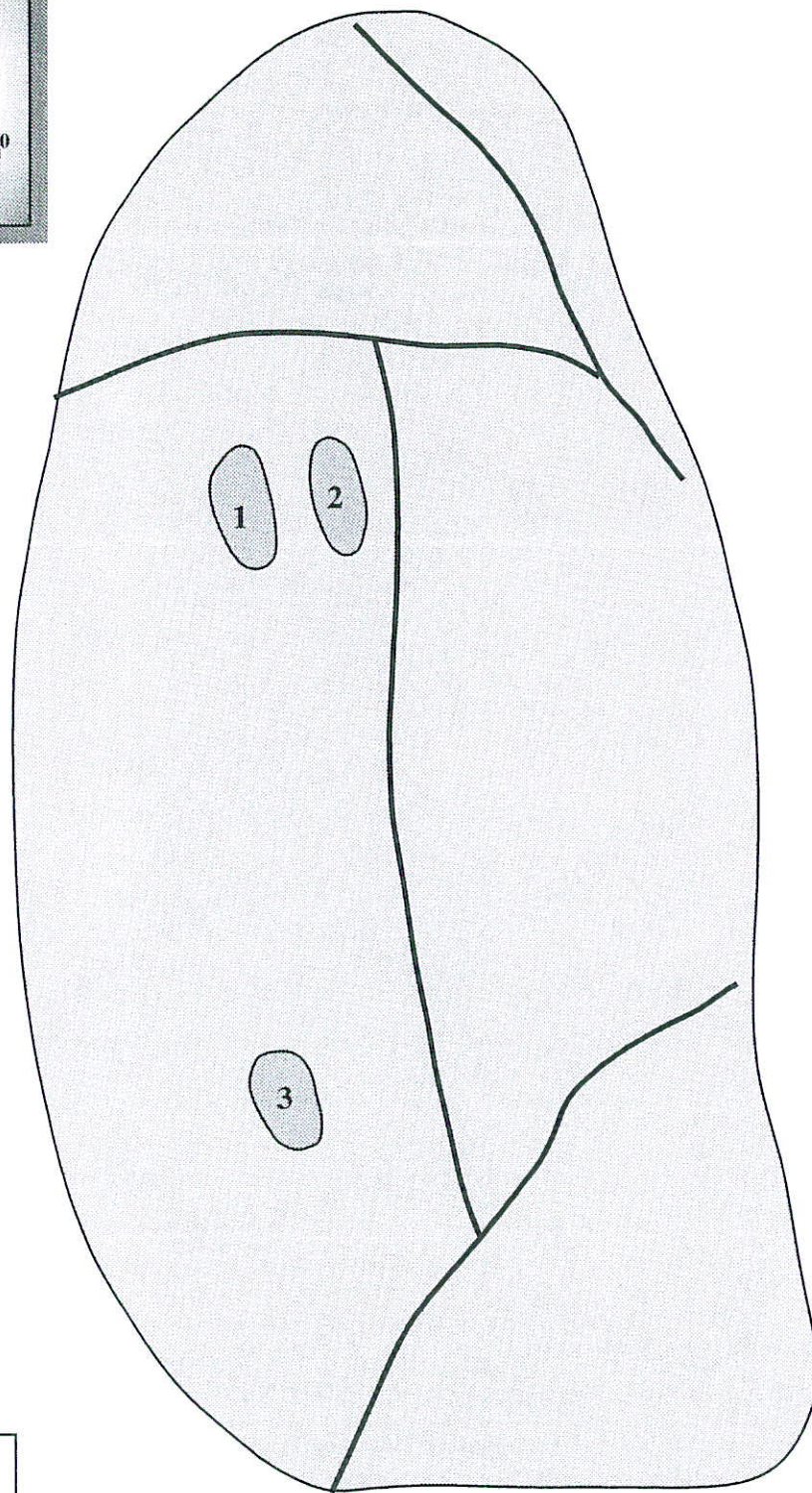
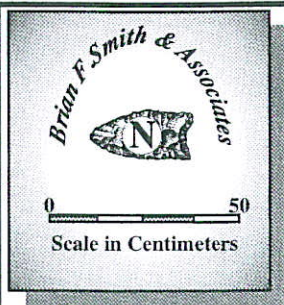
#### *5.3.2 Discussion and Summary*

The bedrock milling feature representing Site SDI-17,161 indicates that the site was occasionally used to process resources, primarily plants. The testing of Site SDI-17,161 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. The bedrock milling feature was photographed, drawn, and provenienced, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.



**Figure 5.3-1**  
**Site Map SDI-17,161**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



## Bedrock Milling Feature A

Site SDI-17,161

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 5.3-2





Overview of Site SDI-17,161, looking north.

Overview of Site SDI-17,161, looking northwest.



Plate 5.3-1





View of Bedrock Milling Feature A, Site SDI-17,161, looking east.



**TABLE 5.3-1**  
**Surface Recovery Data**  
**Site SDI-17,161**

Recovery	Location Location from Datum A	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
	Azimuth/Range				

1	158°/ 27 Feet	2	Potsherd	TBW	1
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**TABLE 5.3-2**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature Data**  
**Site SDI-17,161**

Feature	Location From Datum A	Surface	Type	Dimensions
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A	162°/ 24 Feet	1	Slick	14.0 x 11.0 x 1.0 cm.
		2	Slick	33.0 x 10.0 x 1.0 cm.
		3	Slick	33.0 x 10.0 x 1.0 cm.

**TABLE 5.3-3**  
**Shovel Test Excavation Data**  
**Site SDI-17,161**

Location	Azimuth/ Range	Depth	Recovery
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1	162°/31 Feet	0-10	No Recovery
		10-20	No Recovery
		20-30	No Recovery
2	148°/21 Feet	0-10	No Recovery
3	112°/6 Feet	0-10	No Recovery
		10-20	No Recovery

Location	Azimuth/ Range	Depth	Recovery
		20-30	No Recovery
4	122°/27 Feet	0-10	No Recovery
		10-20	No Recovery
		20-30	No Recovery
5	221°/50 Feet	0-10	No Recovery
6	156°/40 Feet	0-10	No Recovery
		10-20	No Recovery
		20-30	No Recovery

## 5.4 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,162

### 5.4.1 Site SDI-17,162 Description

Site SDI-17,162 is positioned on a gentle slope, west of a small, intermittent drainage. The site is located at 820 feet AMSL in the extreme northern portion of the project area and covers an area of 655.3 square meters (7,051 square feet). The site measures approximately 50 meters (164 feet) northwest/southeast by 23 meters (75 feet) northeast/southwest. The site lies on the edge of an avocado grove; however, an access road has been down-cutting the eastern edge of the site and artifacts were noted on both sides of the down-cut slopes. The access road is in the drainage and severe erosion was noted on the eastern slope of the site. In addition, underground irrigation and the cultivation of avocados have disturbed the site. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.4–1. The setting of the site is shown in the photograph provided in Plate 5.4–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the collection of all surface artifacts and the excavation of 15 shovel tests and two test units.

Site SDI-17,162 is a prehistoric resource processing area characterized mainly by lithic production waste, a few precision tools, and one core tool. Artifacts were generally clustered in the northern and central portion of the site; however, some artifacts were noted on the eroded slopes. A total of 41 artifacts, including one core tool, six pieces of debitage, 29 flakes, one retouched flake, one piece of utilized debitage, and three utilized flakes were recovered from the site. A summary of artifacts recovered from the site is presented in Table 5.4–1.



### Surface Collections

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts; all observed artifacts were provenienced and collected. The locations of the surface collections are illustrated in Figure 5.4–1. One core tool, five pieces of debitage, 18 flakes, one retouched flake, one piece of utilized debitage, and two utilized flakes were recovered from 16 surface points (Tables 5.4–2 and 5.4–3). The lithic material type is dominated by medium-grained metavolcanic material (N=19), followed by quartzite (N=7), and fine-grained metavolcanic material (N=2).

### Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,162 was investigated by excavating a series of fifteen shovel tests and two test unit excavations. Shovel tests were placed in the artifact scatter, southwest in the avocado orchard, and east in the citrus orchard. Shovel tests were placed southwest in the avocado orchard since a large amount of leaf litter covered the surface in this area. Shovel tests were placed east of the artifact scatter and across the drainage being used as a road since this location offered the best position to test for the eastern extent of the site as it had the best potential for subsurface integrity. The locations of shovel tests are shown in Figure 5.4–1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a culturally sterile horizon or to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters. The total recovery from the shovel tests was four artifacts consisting solely of metavolcanic lithic production waste (Table 5.4–4). Artifacts were recovered from Shovel Tests One, Four, Five, and Six, located in the northern and central portion of the site. Details of the shovel test recovery are provided in Table 5.4–5.

Subsurface testing of Site SDI-17,162 continued with the excavation of two standard test units in areas of subsurface integrity. The site was bordered on the east and the north by an access road and the subsurface integrity of these locations was questionable. Test Unit One was placed between Shovel Tests Four, Five, and Six, and Test Unit Two was placed near the southern portion of the site near a cluster of surface artifacts. The locations of the test units are illustrated in Figure 5.4–1. Test units were excavated in standard decimeter levels to a culturally sterile soil horizon or subsoil, and all removed soils were sifted through 1/8-inch mesh hardware cloth. The soil was characterized as a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy loam overlying a strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sandy clay. Artifacts, consisting of eight metavolcanic flakes and one utilized flake fragment, were recovered only from Test Unit One (Table 5.4–6). No artifacts were collected from Test Unit Two. Artifact density decreases with depth, as over half (55.55%; N=5) of the artifacts were recovered in the upper 20 centimeters of deposit. The integrity of the subsurface deposit is suspect as evidence of old avocado trees was found in the lower levels of deposit. A drawing and photograph of the north wall of Test Unit One is presented in Figure 5.4–2 and Plate 5.4–2, respectively. The total recovery from the test unit excavation is detailed in Table 5.4–7.

The subsurface deposit, based upon the recovery of four artifacts from the shovel tests and nine artifacts from the test unit excavations, measures 132.9 square meters (1,430 square

feet). More than half (61.53%; N=8) of the subsurface artifacts were recovered in the upper 20 centimeters of the deposit, and the majority (92.30%; N=12) of these artifacts are metavolcanic flakes and debitage. No midden, faunal remains, or evidence of long-term occupation was identified during the test excavations.

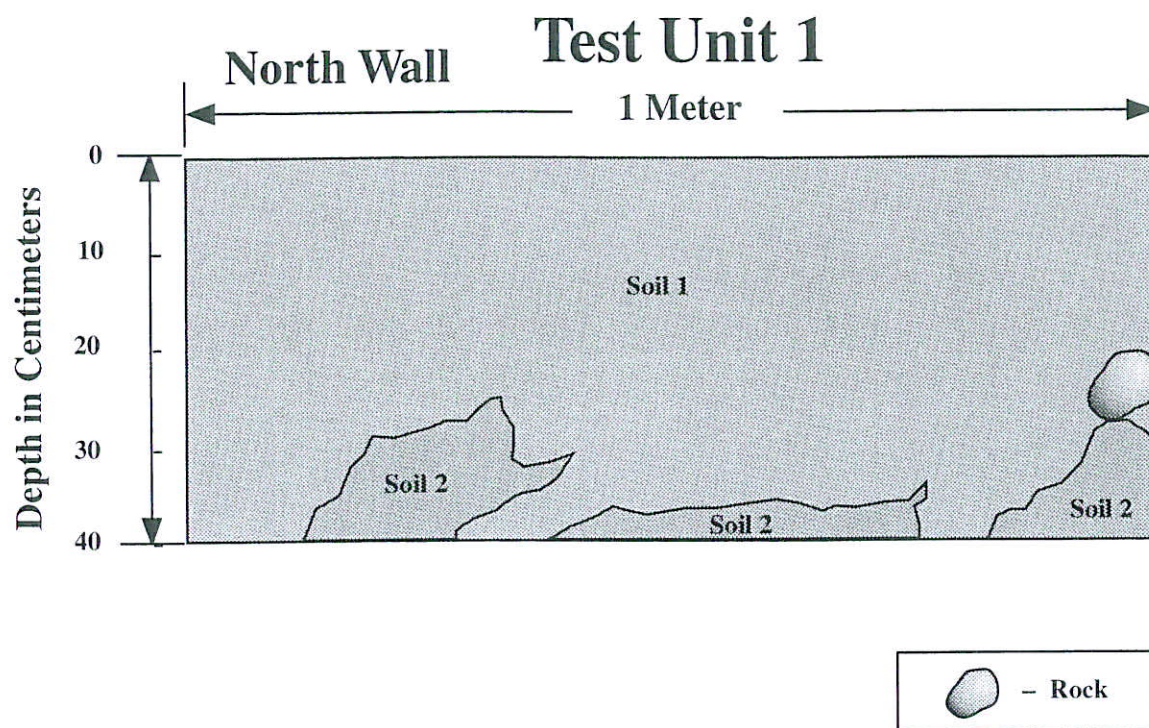
#### *5.4.2 Discussion & Summary*

Site SDI-17,162 is characterized as a resource processing area that contains primarily lithic production waste and a few precision tools. The area was only used intermittently as evidenced by the paucity of midden soil, faunal remains, and other artifacts, such as ground stone or percussion tools, which would suggest long-term occupation. The limited artifact recovery from the test excavations indicates that the site lacks a significant subsurface deposit and that it is unlikely to yield additional information that would be important in understanding the prehistory of the area. All surface artifacts were provenienced and collected, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.



**Figure 5.4-1**  
**Site Map SDI-17,162**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Dark yellowish brown (10Y 3/4) sandy loam  |
| 2 | Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam |

**North Wall Profile of Unit 1**  
 Site SDI-17,164  
 The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 5.4-2





Overview of Site SDI-17,162, looking north.

Test Unit Profile, Site SDI-17,162, looking north.



Plate 5.4-1



**TABLE 5.4-1**  
**Summary of Artifact Recovery**  
**Site SDI-17,162**

Artifact Category	Surface	Shovel Tests	Test Units	Total	Percent
Core Tools:					
Core Tool	1	-	-	1	2.44
Lithic Production Waste:					
Debitage	5	1	-	6	14.63
Flakes	18	3	8	29	70.73
Precision Tools:					
Retouched Flake	1	-	-	1	2.44
Utilized Debitage	1	-	-	1	2.44
Utilized Flakes	2	-	1	3	7.32
Total	28	4	9	41	100.00
Percent	68.29	9.76	21.95	100.00	

*Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.*

**TABLE 5.4-2**  
**Summary of Surface Recovery**  
**Site SDI-17,162**

Artifact Category	Total	Percent
Core Tools:		
Core Tool	1	3.57
Lithic Production Waste:		
Debitage	5	17.86
Flakes	18	64.29
Precision Tools:		
Retouched Flake	1	3.57
Utilized Debitage	1	3.57
Utilized Flakes	2	7.14
Total	28	100.00

*Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.*



**TABLE 5.4-3**  
**Surface Recovery Data**  
**Site SDI-17,162**

Recovery Location from Datum A	Location Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	136°/ 36 Feet	1	Debitage	MGM	1
		1	Flake	MGM	2
2	180°/ 17 Feet	2	Flakes	MGM	3
		1	Flake	Quartzite	4
3	152°/ 7 Feet	1	Utilized Flake Fragment	FGM	5
		1	Flake	MGM	6
4	256°/ 41 Feet	2	Flakes	MGM	7
		1	Flake	Quartzite	8
5	259°/ 53 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	9
6	269°/ 59 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	10
7	179°/ 40 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	11
		1	Retouched Flake Fragment	Quartzite	12
8	176°/ 39 Feet	1	Utilized Debitage	Quartzite	13
9	166°/ 48 Feet	1	Core Tool Fragment	MGM	14
		1	Utilized Flake Fragment	MGM	15
		1	Flake	MGM	16
10	148°/ 93 Feet	1	Debitage	MGM	17
		1	Flake	Quartzite	18
11	154°/ 58 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	19
12	148°/ 63 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	20
13	140°/ 80 Feet	1	Flake	Quartzite	21
14	130°/ 91 Feet	1	Debitage	Quartzite	22
15	107°/ 97 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	23
16	107°/ 26 Feet	2	Debitage	MGM	24
		1	Flake	MGM	25

**TABLE 5.4-4**  
**Summary of Shovel Test Recovery**  
**Site SDI-17,162**

Artifact Category	Total	Percent
Lithic Production Waste:		
Debitage	1	25.00
Flakes	3	75.00
Total:	4	100.00

*Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.*

**TABLE 5.4-5**  
**Shovel Test Excavation Data**  
**Site SDI-17,162**

Location	Azimuth/ Range	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	271°/ 20 Feet	0-10		No Recovery		
		10-20	1	Debitage	FGM	26
		20-30		No Recovery		
2	271°/ 40 Feet	0-10		No Recovery		
		10-20		No Recovery		
		20-30		No Recovery		
3	271°/ 60 Feet	0-10		No Recovery		
		10-20		No Recovery		
		20-30		No Recovery		
4	144°/ 40 Feet	0-10		No Recovery		
		10-20	1	Flake	MGM	27
		20-30		No Recovery		
		30-40		No Recovery		
5	172°/ 20 Feet	0-10		No Recovery		



Location	Azimuth/ Range	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
6	172°/ 40 Feet	10-20	1	Flake	MGM	28
		20-30		No Recovery		
		0-10	1	No Recovery	FGM	29
		10-20		No Recovery		
		20-30		Flake		
7	172°/ 60 Feet	30-40		No Recovery		
		0-10		No Recovery		
		10-20		No Recovery		
8	172°/ 80 Feet	20-30		No Recovery		
		0-10		No Recovery		
		10-20		No Recovery		
9	222°/ 20 Feet	20-30		No Recovery		
		0-10		No Recovery		
		10-20		No Recovery		
10	222°/ 40 Feet	20-30		No Recovery		
		0-10		No Recovery		
		10-20		No Recovery		
11	108°/ 143 Feet	20-30		No Recovery		
		0-10		No Recovery		
		10-20		No Recovery		
12	118°/ 158 Feet	20-30		No Recovery		
		0-10		No Recovery		
		10-20		No Recovery		
13	105°/ 182 Feet	20-30		No Recovery		
		0-10		No Recovery		
		10-20		No Recovery		

Location	Azimuth/ Range	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
14	112°/ 203 Feet	0-10		No Recovery		
		10-20		No Recovery		
		20-30		No Recovery		
15	138°/ 6 Feet	0-10		No Recovery		
		10-20		No Recovery		
		20-30		No Recovery		

**TABLE 5.4-6**  
Summary of Test Unit Recovery  
Site SDI-17,162

Artifact Category	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	Total	Percent
Lithic Production Waste:						
Flakes	1	4	2	1	8	88.89
Precision Tools:						
Utilized Flake	-	-	1	-	1	11.11
Total:	1	4	3	1	9	100.00
Percent:	11.11	44.44	33.33	11.11	100.00	

*Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.*

**TABLE 5.4-7**  
Test Unit Excavation Data  
Site SDI-17,162

Test Unit	Location from Dam A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Description	Cat. No.
1	157°/ 32 Feet	0-10	1 Flake		MGM	30
		10-20	4 Flakes		MGM	31



Test Unit	Location from Dam A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity/Weight	Recovery	Description	Cat. No.
		20-30	1 Flake		FGM	32
			1 Utilized Flake Fragment		MGM	33
			1 Flake		MGM	34
		30-40	1 Flake		MGM	35
2	156°/ 62 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			

## 5.5 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,163

### 5.5.1 Site SDI-17,163 Description

Site SDI-17,163 is located on a north-facing slope in an avocado and citrus orchard. The site lies at 810 feet AMSL in the northern portion of the project area in APN 222-101-03, immediately north of a residence and south of Site SDI-17,162. The site measures approximately 20 meters (66 feet) north/south by 27 meters (88 feet) east/west. The site has been disturbed by orchard activities; including, a road that bisects the northern portion of the site, underground irrigation, and the deposition of building and household debris from the nearby residence. Additionally, the road cuts into the slope of the site. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.5–1. The setting of the site is shown in the photograph provided in Plate 5.5–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the collection of all surface artifacts, the excavation of 12 shovel tests, and one test unit.

Site SDI-17,163 is a sparse lithic scatter of metavolcanic flakes and two precision tools. Ten artifacts were found scattered in a 274.72 square meter (2,956 square feet) area. A total of 14 artifacts were recovered from the site, including 11 flakes, one piece of debitage, one domed scraper, and one utilized flake. A summary of the artifacts recovered is presented in Table 5.5–1.

### Surface Collections

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts; all observed artifacts were provenienced and collected. The locations of the surface collections are illustrated in Figure 5.5–1. Seven flakes, one piece of debitage, one domed scraper, and one utilized flake were recovered from six surface contexts (Table 5.5–2). The dominant lithic material type is medium-grained metavolcanic material; however, one flake was composed of quartzite and one flake was composed of quartz.

### Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,163 was investigated by excavating a series of 12 shovel tests and one test unit. Shovel tests were placed near the perimeter and in the artifact scatter. The test unit was placed between positive shovel tests and in area retaining subsurface integrity. The locations of shovel tests and test unit were confined by the limitations imposed by the avocado trees and irrigation (Figure 5.5–1). All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters and were stopped when a culturally sterile level was encountered. Soil is compacted medium brown sandy loam. Only four flakes were recovered in shovel tests and no cultural material was recovered from the test unit. Two of these flakes are composed of medium-grained metavolcanic material, one is composed of quartz, and the remaining flake is composed of quartzite. Based upon these results, the subsurface boundaries of the site are measured as 107.9 square meters (1,161 square feet). No midden, charcoal, faunal remains, or evidence of long-term occupation was identified during the test excavations. Details of the shovel test and test unit recovery are provided in Tables 5.5–3 and 5.5–4.

#### *5.5.2 Discussion & Summary*

The paucity of artifacts recovered from Site SDI-17,163 indicates that the site represents a single-occupational event to process food resources in the immediate site vicinity. The testing of Site SDI-17,163 indicates that the site lacks a significant subsurface cultural deposit. All recovered artifacts were provenienced and collected, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.



**Figure 5.5-1**  
**Site Map SDI-17,163**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



Overview of Site SDI-17,163, looking west.

Overview of Site SDI-17,163, looking northeast.



Plate 5.5-1



**TABLE 5.5-1**  
**Summary of Artifact Recovery**  
**Site SDI-17,163**

Artifact Category	Surface	Shovel Tests	Test Units	Total	Percent
Lithic Production Waste:					
Debitage	1	0	-	1	7.14
Flakes	7	4	-	11	78.57
Precision Tools:					
Domed Scraper	1	-	-	1	7.14
Utilized Flake	1	-	-	1	7.14
Total	10	4	0	14	100.00
Percent	17.42	28.57	0.00	100.00	

*Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.*

**TABLE 5.5-2**  
**Surface Recovery Data**  
**Site SDI-17,163**

Recovery Location from Datum A	Location Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	110° / 15 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	1
2	51° / 15 Feet	1	Domed Scraper	MGM	2
3	266° / 32 Feet	2	Flakes	MGM	3
		1	Debitage	Quartzite	4
4	271° / 63 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	5
		1	Flake	Quartz	6
		1	Flake	Quartzite	7
5	305° / 21 Feet	1	Utilized Flake	MGM	8
6	353° / 50 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	9

**TABLE 5.5-3**  
**Shovel Test Recovery Data**  
**Site SDI-17,163**

Location	Azimuth/ Range	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	288°/ 18 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	1 Flake		MGM	10
		20-30	No Recovery			
2	288°/ 40 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
3	321°/ 27 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	1 Flake		Quartz	11
		20-30	No Recovery			
4	235°/ 41 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
5	178°/ 38 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
6	106°/ 17 Feet	0-10	1 Flake		Quartzite	12
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
7	106°/ 44 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
8	77°/ 25 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			



Location	Azimuth/ Range	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
9	348°/ 48 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
10	264°/ 34 Feet	0-10	1 Flake		MGM	13
11	266°/ 69 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
12	332°/ 32 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			

**TABLE 5.5-4**  
**Test Unit Excavation Data**  
**Site SDI-17,163**

Test Unit	Location from Dam A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Description	Cat. No.
1	148°/ 11 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			

## 5.6 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,164

### 5.6.1 Site SDI-17,164 Description

Site SDI-17,164 is situated on a gentle, west-facing slope in the southern portion of the project area, immediately west of a cell tower. The site lies at 630 feet AMSL, north of Sites SDI-17,165 and SDI-17,167 in APN 235-011-01. Although dense brush and rocks cover approximately 65% of the surface, pockets of the surface were visible. The site measures 20 meters (66 feet) north/south by 5 meters (16 feet) east/west and covers an area of 75.84 square meters (816 square feet). A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.6-1. The setting of the

site is shown in the photograph provided in Plate 5.6–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the recordation and collection of all surface artifacts and the excavation of 10 shovel tests.

Site SDI-17,164 is an extremely small lithic scatter consisting of one quartz flake and one piece of medium-grained metavolcanic debitage recovered from two separate locations (Table 5.6–1). A test unit excavation was not completed due to the paucity of surface artifacts and the lack of recovery from the shovel tests excavations.

#### Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,164 was investigated by excavating a series of 10 shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed in and near the perimeter of the artifact scatter (Figure 5.6–1). No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests. Details of the shovel test recovery are provided in Table 5.6–2. No midden, charcoal, faunal remains, or evidence of long-term occupation was identified during the test excavations.

#### *5.6.2 Discussion & Summary*

The paucity of artifacts recovered from Site SDI-17,164 indicates that the site represents a single-occupational episode to sharpen a tool, possibly to be used in processing resources in the immediate site vicinity. The testing of Site SDI-17,164 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. All surface artifacts were provenienced and collected, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.



**Figure 5.6-1**  
**Site Map SDI-17,164**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



Overview of Site SDI-17,164, looking west.



**TABLE 5.6-1**  
**Surface Recovery Data**  
**Site SDI-17,164**

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	282°/80 Feet	1	Debitage	MGM	1
2	250°/108 Feet	1	Flake	Quartz	2

**Table 5.6-2**  
**Shovel Test Recovery Data**  
**Site SDI-17,164**

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery
1	282°/81 Feet	0-10 cm. 10-20 cm. 20-30 cm.		No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
2	250°/109 Feet	0-10 cm. 10-20 cm. 20-30 cm.		No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
3	284°/75 Feet	0-10 cm. 10-20 cm. 20-30 cm.		No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
4	280°/85 Feet	0-10 cm. 10-20 cm. 20-30 cm.		No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
5	252°/112 Feet	0-10 cm. 10-20 cm. 20-30 cm.		No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
6	248°/111 Feet	0-10 cm. 10-20 cm. 20-30 cm.		No Recovery No Recovery No Recovery
7	260°/80 Feet	0-10 cm. 10-20 cm.		No Recovery No Recovery

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery
8	228°/90 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery
9	244°/100 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery
10	252°/80 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery

## 5.7 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,165

### 5.7.1 Site SDI-17,165 Description

Site SDI-17,165 is a single bedrock milling feature located on a west-facing slope in the southern portion of the project area in APN 235-011-01. The site lies at approximately 660 feet AMSL, immediately west of the driveway leading to a residence and cellular tower. The bedrock milling feature is on a low-lying boulder, which is near the southwestern extension of a large boulder and rock outcrop. Vegetation at the site consisted of non-native grass and one large oak tree. Ground visibility was fair, as over 60% of the area was covered by dense grass, rocks, and leaf litter from the oak tree. However, all of the boulders were examined in great detail for milling slicks and leaf litter was pushed back from the ground in order to inspect for surface artifacts. The small site measures 9 meters (30 feet) north/south by 8 meters (26 feet) east/west and covers an area of 61.06 square meters (657 square feet). A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.7-1. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 5.7-1.

Site SDI-17,165 is a prehistoric resource processing area characterized by a single bedrock milling feature. The feature contains four milling slicks in close proximity to one another situated on a low-lying boulder. Two generally different sizes are represented, the first averaging 12.5 centimeters long by 11.0 centimeters wide and the second averaging 23 centimeters long by 10.25 centimeters wide (Table 5.7-1). No artifacts were recovered from the surface. A photograph and drawing of the bedrock milling feature are presented in Plate 5.7-2 and Figure 5.7-2, respectively. The evaluation of the site consisted of the excavation of six shovel tests and detailed recording of the bedrock milling feature as described in Section 4.0.



### Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,165 was investigated by excavating a series of six shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed along the perimeter of the bedrock milling feature and in grassy areas. However, other rocks and boulders that encircled the feature limited the placement of shovel tests. The locations of the shovel tests are shown in Figure 5.7-1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters or until a culturally sterile level had been reached. Only Shovel Test 3 contained an artifact, a single quartz flake. No midden soil, charcoal, faunal remains, or other artifacts that would suggest long-term occupation or data useful for additional analysis was present. The paucity of artifacts indicates the site lacks a significant subsurface component. Table 5.7-2 provides the shovel test excavation data.

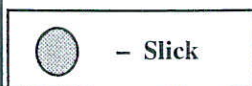
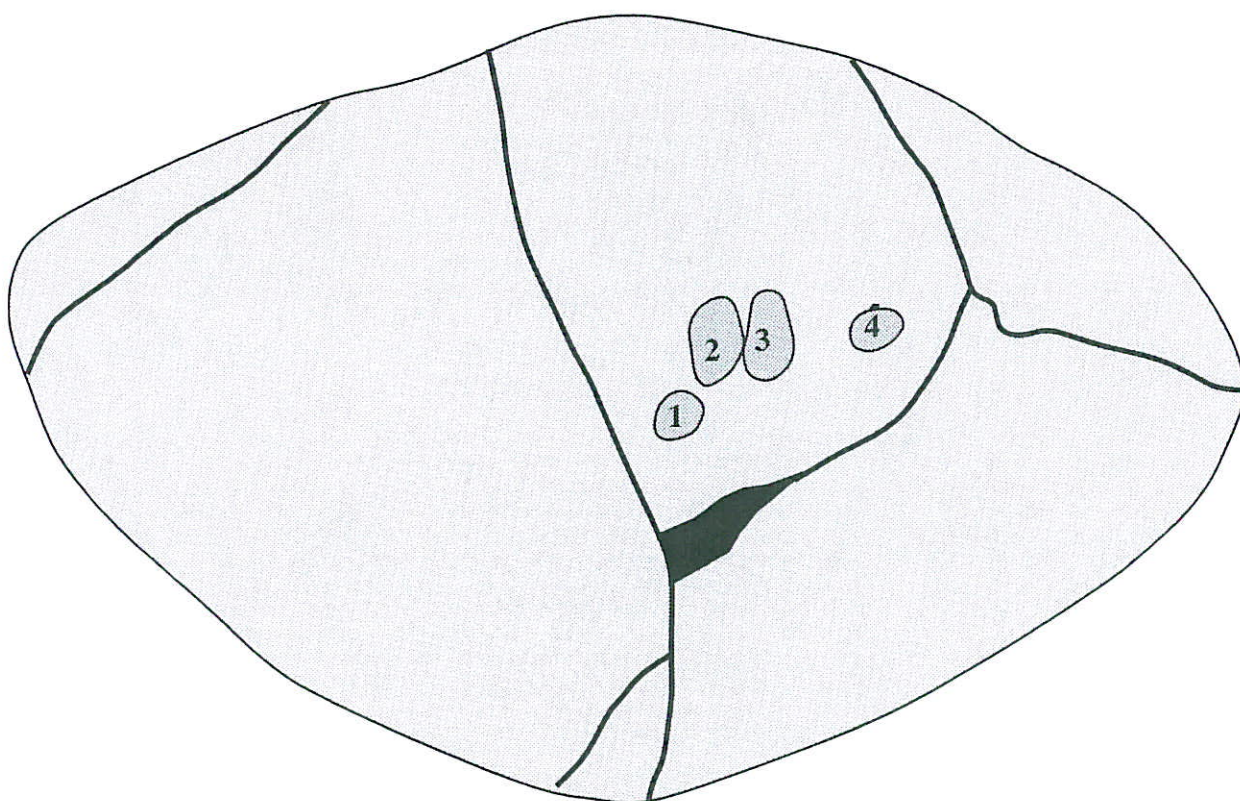
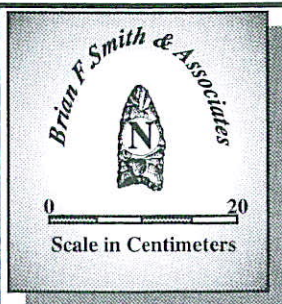
#### *5.7.2 Discussion and Summary*

The single bedrock milling feature identified as Site SDI-17,165 indicates that the site was occasionally used as a prehistoric resource processing area. The recovery of only one artifact and the lack of surface artifacts indicate the site lacks a significant subsurface cultural deposit, making the presence of additional data useful for understanding prehistory unlikely. The bedrock milling feature was photographed, drawn, and provenienced, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.

**Figure 5.7-1**  
**Site Map SDI-17,165**

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## Bedrock Milling Feature A

Site SDI-17,165

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 5.7-2





Overview of Site SDI-17,165, looking south.

View of Bedrock Milling Feature A at Site SDI-17,165, looking north.



Plate 5.7-1



**TABLE 5.7-1**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature Data**  
**Site SDI-17,165**

Feature	Location From Datum A	Surface	Type	Dimensions
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A	234°/ 55 Feet	1	Slick	13.0 x 12.0 x 1.0 cm.
		2	Slick	23.0 x 10.5 x 1.0 cm.
		3	Slick	23.0 x 10.0 x 1.0 cm.
		4	Slick	12.0 x 10.0 x 1.0 cm.

**TABLE 5.7-2**  
**Shovel Test Excavation Data**  
**Site SDI-17,165**

Location	Azimuth/ Range	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
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1	258°/ 18 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
2	258°/ 26 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
3	257°/ 37 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	1 Flake		Quartz	1
		30-40	No Recovery			
4	212°/ 50 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			

Location	Azimuth/ Range	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
5	220°/ 65 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
6	242°/ 66 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			

## 5.8 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,166

### 5.8.1 Site SDI-17,166 Description

Site SDI-17,166 is located on a small flat south of Escondido Creek in the southern portion of the project area. The site lies at approximately 550 feet AMSL, immediately east of the Harmony Grove Spiritual Community in APN 235-011-01. The site measures approximately 164 meters (50 feet) north/south by 106 meters (32 feet) east/west and covers an area of 141.73 square meters (1,525.5 square feet). Vegetation at the site consisted mainly of non-native grass and thistle. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.8–1. The setting of the site is shown in the photograph provided in Plate 5.8–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the collection of all surface artifacts and the excavation of ten shovel tests and one test unit.

Site SDI-17,166 represents the remains of a modern 1960s building and consists of the concrete walls of the foundation, a square cement post, and building materials. Archival research and oral interviews conducted for the four historic buildings evaluated as part of this project indicate that Site SDI-17,166 represents an outbuilding associated with the Kesting Dairy that began in the early 1960s. The rectangular foundation measures 30 feet north/south by 20 feet east/west. The concrete walls are one foot and four inches wide. A concrete post, obviously out of its original position and measuring one foot and eight inches north/south by one foot six inches east/west, was noted within the north-center portion of the building outline. A total of 181 items were recovered from the site; including building, domestic, and miscellaneous items. A summary of artifacts recovered from the site is presented in Table 5.8–1.

### Surface Collections

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts; all observed artifacts were provenienced and collected. The locations of the surface collections are illustrated in Figure 5.8–1. Twenty-one fragments of light green window glass and five clear glass fragments were recovered from the southern portion of the foundation (Table 5.8–2). None of these items were temporally diagnostic and appear to be modern (less than 50 years old).



### Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,166 was investigated by excavating a series of ten shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed inside and immediately outside the foundation in an attempt to recover as many temporally and culturally diagnostic artifacts as possible. The locations of shovel tests are shown in Figure 5.8-1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters or until a culturally sterile level was encountered. A total of 115 items were collected from 10 positive shovel tests. The subsurface boundaries of the site, as determined by the shovel test excavations, measured 141.78 square meters (15,25.5 square feet). The majority of artifacts from the shovel tests are represented by clear bottle glass (N=46), light green window glass (N=31), and cement fragments (N=27). Other items included nails, brick fragments, animal bone, brown bottle glass, one cartridge, and one metal fragment. None of these items were temporally diagnostic and appear modern (less than 50 years old). Details of the shovel test recovery are provided in Table 5.8-3.

Subsurface testing of Site SDI-17,166 continued with the excavation of one standard test unit in the center of the foundation in order to recover additional temporally and culturally diagnostic items (Figure 5.8-1). The test unit was excavated in standard decimeter levels to a culturally sterile soil horizon or subsoil, and all removed soils were sifted through 1/8-inch mesh hardware cloth. The soil was characterized as a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy loam overlying a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) sandy clay. A total of 40 artifacts were recovered from the test unit and consisted mainly of cement fragments, window glass, nails, and bone. The total recovery from the test unit excavation is detailed in Table 5.8-4. None of these items were temporally diagnostic and appear modern (less than 50 years old). A drawing and photograph of the north wall of Test Unit One is presented in Figure 5.8-2 and Plate 5.8-2, respectively.

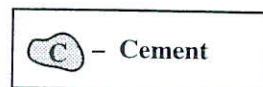
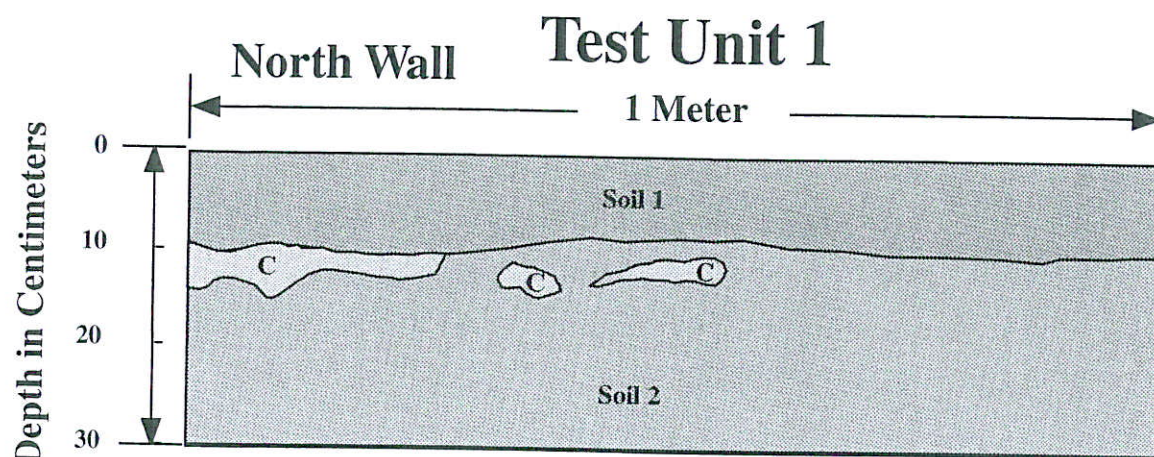
#### *5.8.2 Discussion & Summary*

Archaeological and historical investigations at Site SDI-17,166 indicate that the site represents the remains of building, most likely a milkhouse, used by the Kesting Dairy in the 1960s. The site contains the remains of cement foundation, building materials, miscellaneous items, and domestic expendable items, primarily bottle glass. Window glass, cement fragments, and clear bottle glass represent the primary items recovered from subsurface excavations. However, the redundancy in artifact types recovered from the subsurface excavations indicates that the site lacks the potential to retain additional information important in understanding the history of the region. Additionally, the site lacks the antiquity necessary for it to be considered a historical resource. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.

**Figure 5.8-1**  
**Site Map SDI-17,166**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*





- 1 Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam
- 2 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam

## North Wall Profile of Unit 1

Site SDI-17,166

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 5.8-2





Overview of Site SDI-17,166, looking north.

Overview of foundation, Site SDI-17,166 looking south.



Plate 5.8-1





Closeup of cement foundation, Site SDI-17,166, looking west.

View of north wall of TU 1, Site SDI-17,166, looking north.



Plate 5.8-2



**TABLE 5.8-1**  
**Summary of Artifact Recovery**  
**Site SDI-17,166**

Artifact Category	Surface	Shovel Tests	Test Unit	Total	Percent
<b>Building Materials:</b>					
Brick	-	2	-	2	1.10
Cement	-	27	13	40	22.09
Window Glass	21	31	7	59	32.59
Nails	-	3	4	7	3.86
<b>Domestic Materials:</b>					
Bone	-	2	5	7	3.86
Brown Glass	-	2	2	4	2.20
Clear Glass	5	46	4	55	30.38
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>					
Munition	-	1	-	1	0.55
Battery	-	-	1	1	0.55
Wire	-	-	1	1	0.55
Rubber (Unidentifiable)	-	-	1	1	0.55
Metal (Unidentifiable)	-	1	2	3	0.55
Totals	26	115	40	181	
Percent	14.36	63.53	22.09	100.00	

*Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.*

**TABLE 5.8-2**  
**Surface Recovery Data**  
**Site SDI-17,166**

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Cat. No.
1	310°/39 Feet	4	Glass Fragments, Clear	1
		1	Bottle Glass Base, Clear	2
2	307°/33 Feet	4	Window Glass, Light Green	3
3	341°/36 Feet	17	Window Glass, Light Green	4



**TABLE 5.8-3**  
**Shovel Test Excavation Data**  
**Site SDI-17,166**

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery	Cat. No.
1	305°/28 Feet	0-10 cm.	10	Window Glass, Lt. Green	5
		10-20 cm.	2	Window Glass, Lt. Green	6
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery	
2	328°/21 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery	
		10-20 cm.	4	Glass, Clear	7
		20-30 cm.	1	Nail	8
3	347°/26 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery	
				No Recovery	
		10-20 cm.	1	Glass, Clear	9
			1	Munition, Cartridge	10
4	350°/37 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Glass, Clear	12
			1	Cement Fragment	13
		10-20 cm.	7	Glass, Clear	14
			1	Glass, Brown	15
		20-30 cm.	2	Cement Fragments	16
			13	Window Glass, Lt. Green	17
		30-40 cm.	1	Cement Fragment	18
				No Recovery	
5	352°/46 Feet	0-10 cm.	11	Glass, Clear	19
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery	
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery	
6	348°/55 Feet	0-10 cm.	2	Glass, Clear	20
		10-20 cm.	3	Glass, Clear	21
		20-30 cm.	1	Window Glass, Lt. Green	22
			2	Nails	23
			1	Metal Fragment	24
			3	Glass, Clear	25
		30-40cm.	1	Window Glass, Lt. Green	26
			3	Cement Fragments	27
				No Recovery	

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery	Cat. No.
7	337°/60 Feet	0-10 cm.	2	Window Glass, Lt. Green	28
			1	Cement Fragment	29
		10-20 cm.	1	Window Glass, Lt. Green	30
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery	
8	333°/38 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Brick Fragment	31
		10-20 cm.	1	Window Glass, Lt. Green	32
			1	Bone, Animal	33
			1	Brick Fragment	34
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery	
9	339°/49 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Glass, Clear	35
			3	Cement Fragments	36
		10-20 cm.	1	Glass, Clear	37
			1	Glass, Brown	38
			7	Cement Fragments	39
		20-30 cm.	9	Cement Fragments	40
		30-40 cm.		No Recovery	
10	326°/29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Bone Fragment	41
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery	
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery	

**TABLE 5.8-4**  
**Test Unit Excavation Data**  
**Site SDI-17,166**

Test Unit	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
1	327°/ 36 Feet	0-10	1	Glass, Brown	42
			3	Glass, Clear	43
			5	Window Glass, Lt. Green	44
			5	Bone, Animal	45
			9	Cement Fragments	46
			4	Nails	47
			1	Wire	48
			1	Battery	49
			1	Metal Fragment	50



Test Unit	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
			1	Rubber (Unidentifiable)	51
			2.3 g.	Charcoal	52
		10-20	1	Glass, Brown	53
			1	Metal Fragment	54
			1	Cement Fragment	55
			1	Window Glass, Lt. Green	56
		20-30	1	Glass, Clear	57
			1	Glass Bottle Fragment, Clear	58
			3	Cement Fragments	59

## 5.9 Field Investigations — Site SDI-17,167

### 5.9.1 Site SDI-17,1679 Description

Site SDI-17,167 is a single bedrock milling feature located on the top of a small hill in the southern portion of the project area in APN 235-011-01. The site lies at approximately 660-670 feet AMSL, immediately south of a residence. The bedrock milling feature sits on large boulder that is part of the landscaped front yard for the residence. A circular driveway encapsulates the large boulder. The area surrounding the feature has been heavily impacted by construction activities for the existing, non-historic structure on the property. The entire hilltop was leveled in order to create a pad for the residence and a large portion of the hill consists of a compacted road and driveway. The site measures 5 meters (16 feet) north/south by 8 meters (26 feet) east/west and covers an area of 36.43 square meters (392 square feet). A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.9-1. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 5.9-1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the excavation of six shovel tests and detailed recording of the bedrock milling feature as described in Section 4.0.

Site SDI-17,167 is a prehistoric resource processing area characterized by a single bedrock milling feature. The feature three milling slicks situated on a large boulder (Table 5.9-1). The average length of the milling slicks is 15.0 centimeters, the average width is 10.6 centimeters, and the average depth is 1.0 centimeter. A photograph and drawing of the bedrock milling feature is presented in Plate 5.9-2 and Figure 5.9-2.

### Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-17,167 was investigated by excavating a series of six shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed along the perimeter of the bedrock milling feature and on the western and nearest edge of the heavily compacted, circular driveway. The placement of shovel tests was limited by other rocks and boulders, ornamental

trees, and the compacted driveway. The locations of the shovel tests are shown in Figure 5.9–1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a minimum depth 30 centimeters or when a culturally sterile level had been reached. Three quartzite flakes were encountered in shovel test excavations, one from Shovel Test 3 and two from Shovel Test 5. The flakes were recovered in the upper 10 centimeters of the shovel tests. Table 5.9–2 provides the shovel test excavation data.

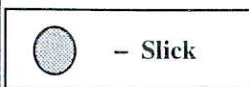
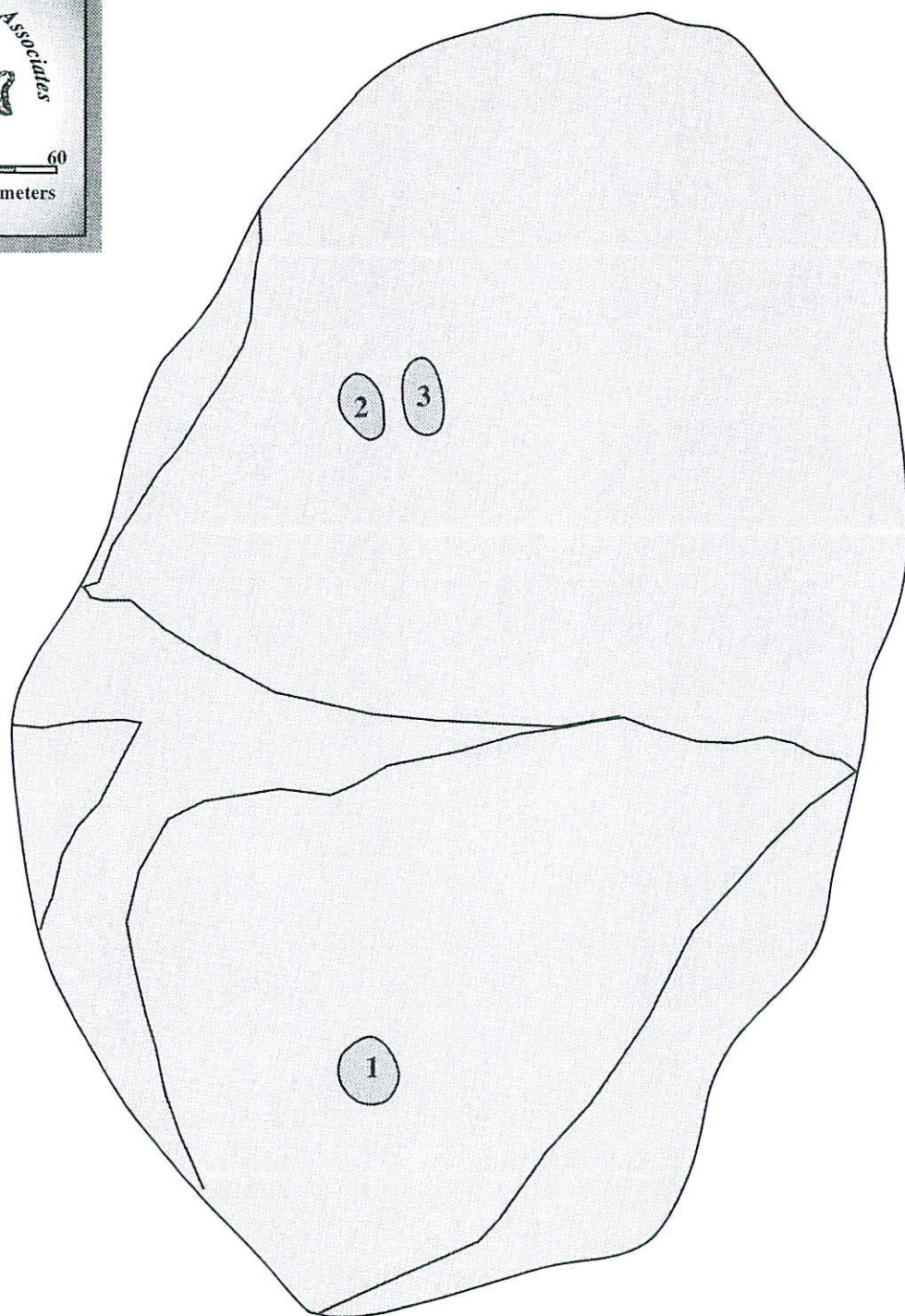
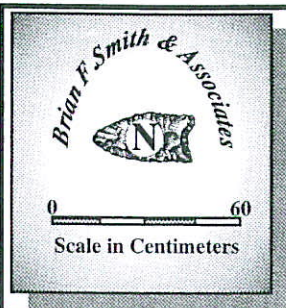
#### *5.9.2 Discussion and Summary*

The single bedrock milling feature identified as Site SDI-17,167 indicates that the site was occasionally used as a prehistoric resource processing area. The integrity of the site has been compromised by the construction of the residence and associated infrastructure, continued use of the circular driveway, and landscaping. The recovery of only three artifacts from test excavations indicates the site lacks a significant subsurface cultural deposit making the presence of additional data useful for understanding prehistory unlikely. Additionally, the bedrock milling feature was photographed, drawn, and provenienced, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.



**Figure 5.9-1**  
**Site Map SDI-17,167**

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**Bedrock Milling Feature A**  
**Site SDI-17,167**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 5.9-2**





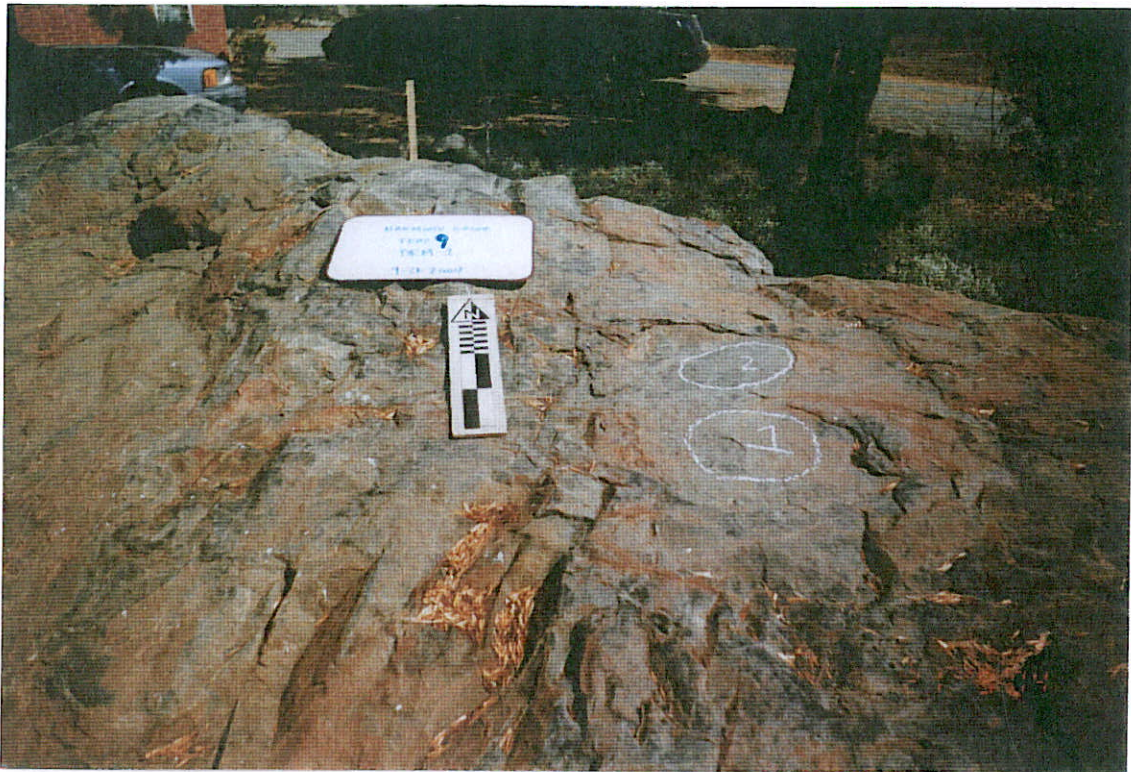
Overview of Site SDI-17,167, looking southeast.

View of Bedrock Milling Feature A at Site SDI-17,167, looking north.



Plate 5.9-1





Closeup of Slicks 1 and 2, Bedrock Milling Feature, SDI-17,167, looking north.

Closeup of Slick 3, Bedrock Milling Feature A, Site SDI-17,167, looking north.



Plate 5.9-2



**TABLE 5.9-1**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature Data**  
**Site SDI-17,167**

Feature	Location From Datum A	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	82°/ 44 Feet	1	Slick	16.0 x 14.0 x 1.0 cm.
		2	Slick	18.0 x 10.0 x 1.0 cm.
		3	Slick	11.0 x 8.00 x 1.0 cm.

**TABLE 5.9-2**  
**Shovel Test Excavation Data**  
**Site SDI-17,167**

Location	Azimuth/ Range	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	135°/ 42 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
2	134°/ 32 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
3	134°/ 18 Feet	0-10	1 Flake		Quartzite	1
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
4	68°/ 32 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
5	78°/ 49 Feet	0-10	2 Flakes		Quartzite	2
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			
6	82°/ 53 Feet	0-10	No Recovery			
		10-20	No Recovery			
		20-30	No Recovery			

### **5.10 Field Investigations - Isolates**

One isolated prehistoric artifact (P-37-025803) was recovered from the west-central portion of the project area. The isolate was identified as a metate and was recovered 136 feet and 270 degrees from Shovel Test Number One at Site SDI-17,160. The uniface metate was polished, complete, and measured 31.6 by 28.0 by 12.3 centimeters. The metate was recovered down slope of a completely disturbed area and it is doubtful that the metate was recovered from its original location. The area surrounding the metate was intensively scrutinized for other artifacts and/or features; however, no other artifacts were identified. As an isolate, this artifact does not retain any research potential and is not significant.

### **5.11 Historic Building Investigation – Barn 1 (P-37-025774)**

Two barns located on the modern Ward Poultry Farms, Inc. (formerly the Ward Egg Ranch) are identical in appearance. The locations of the barn structures are illustrated on Figures 1.0–4 and 2.0–1. However, only Barn 1 is historic; the other was constructed in 1970 to resemble the original. Barn 1 (P-37-025774) was constructed in 1939 (Building Record, Appendix IV) as a horse barn (Bill Wilgenburg, personal communication, 2004), on property owned by Louise A. Ward and Louis A. Zoller (Chain of Title, Appendix IV). It is presumed that the original Ward Ranch was named after Louise A. Ward although no historic descriptions could be found that provide confirmation. Ward is the only surname ever associated with the ranch. The types of agricultural activities at the Ward Ranch were not recorded for the early years. The 1928-1929 aerial photograph shows orchards, fenced fields, and possibly grapes but does not provide any evidence of an egg ranch (Plate 3.3–1). Louise Ward owned the property from 1937 until 1955. The next year, Fred and Margaret Prins purchased the ranch and continued using the same business name (Bill Wilgenburg, personal communication, 2004). Bill Wilgenburg, the most recent owner, pointed out that the lower portion is almost completely rotted (personal communication 2004). Periodic flooding during heavy rains has resulted in the dilapidated condition of the barn. The barn was altered to accommodate its current use as a retail outlet for ranch products, primarily eggs (Plate 5.10–1). Barn 1 lacks integrity as these alterations and its deteriorated condition have obviated any historic or architectural significance.

### **5.12 Historic Building Investigation – Barn 2 (P-37-025775)**

Barn 2 (P-37-025775) mimics the architectural style of Barn 1 but the building is significantly younger, as it was constructed in 1970 to mimic the appearance of the old Ward Ranch horse barn (Bill Wilgenburg personal communication 2004). Plate 5.12–1 shows an overview of Barn 2. The Assessor's Building Record identifies only Barn 1 as being significantly older than all other structures on the parcel. No statements of significance were determined for Barn 2 since it does not meet the age criteria of more than 45 years old.





Overview of Barn 1.

Overview of Barn 2.



Plate 5.12-1



### **5.13 Historic Building Investigation – Johnston/Ward House (P-37-025776)**

The Johnston/Ward House (P-37-025776) is named after the early owners of the property. No architect or builder was identified for the house, but the Assessor's Building Record identifies the construction date as 1931 (Appendix IV). There was surprisingly little information found in the biographical files at the San Diego Historical Society Archives in Balboa Park that could be unequivocally associated with Louise Ward. Likewise, no information was located at the Escondido Library or the Pioneer Room about Louise Ward or the Ward Ranch. Efforts to locate surviving family members were also not successful.

This two-story, single-family dwelling was identified as possibly significant during the survey phase of this project (Plate 5.11–1). The structure location is provided on Figure 1.0–4 and 2.0–1. The possibility of significance was based on the apparent age, integrity, and the architectural significance of the building. This is a full two-story craftsman home on a stem wall foundation with a deck (flat-topped) style hipped roof and no dormers. The upstairs windows are wood, double hung with decorative shutters and the downstairs windows are wood fixed and French styles. A wood trellis porch wraps around the entire west façade. The house has two brick chimneys, shiplap siding, and composition roof shingles. Bill Wilgenburg related that the interior of the home exhibited original furnishings and had been well maintained. However, the interior was not formally assessed as part of this evaluation. The present occupant, John DeRaadt, did not return our phone calls and did not respond to our letter requesting cooperation in this evaluation.

The Assessor's Building Record identifies the flooring inside the house as pine. That is consistent with testimony from Bill Wilgenburg. According to the current resident, the exterior siding was removed from the house about 10 years ago in order to insulate the walls. The siding was replaced at that time with Masonite boards to mimic the original appearance of the house. The original siding can be seen on the hip-roofed garage north of the house (Plate 5.11–1). The fact that the original siding has been replaced with a look-alike product detracts somewhat from the integrity of the house. Although this is not notable when viewing the house, close examination reveals the difference.

There are two garages and a tennis court associated with the house. The garages are of differing age but similar configuration. Neither the tennis court nor the garages were found to be contributors to the architectural and cultural significance of the house. As can be seen by the relationship of the garages and tennis court to the property line of this parcel, those features were not important to whoever divided this parcel from the rest of the ranch. The house itself is determined to be significant based on its age, its relationship with the early years of the Ward Ranch, and the moderate level of integrity of the structure. The structure is not evaluated as RPO significant based upon County Criteria listed in RPO.





**Overview of Johnston/Ward House.**

**Overview of Hip-roofed Garage.**



**Plate 5.13-1**



#### **5.14 Historic Building Investigation – Kesting Dairy Milkhouse (P-37-025777)**

The Kesting Dairy Milkhouse was identified as potentially significant because of architectural features resembling the Art Deco style of architecture popular in the 1930s and 1940s. The reasons why the equipment shed, dairy barn, and milkhouse (connected to the dairy barn) were located on a separate parcel from the rest of the Kesting Dairy were not identified during this evaluation. Furthermore, no research was conducted to identify how the present configuration of Assessor's Parcels came into being.

The Kesting mother and children retain ownership of the parcels, although the mother is the trustee of the family trust. One of the Kesting daughters, Johanna Kesting, was located and interviewed during the course of this evaluation. Ms. Kesting described how her family moved from a dairy farm in Lemon Grove to Harmony Grove in 1959. Her father constructed the dairy barn and milkhouse in 1959 to 1960 to resemble the one on their old farm in Lemon Grove. The remark that the milkhouse was built to resemble an older building explains the use of glass blocks in the outside walls, a style prominent in the 1930s and 1940s (Plate 5.14–1). The young age of this building and the fact that it was constructed to mimic another, older milkhouse detracts from the building's historic significance and is therefore determined to be not a significant historic structure.

#### **5.15 Results of the Off-Site Improvement Survey–Road Improvements**

The off-site improvements consist of three road improvements, referred to as Options A, B, and C (Figure 1.0–3). Option A consists of widening Harmony Grove Road between the new Village Road, north to the existing intersection of Harmony Grove Road and Kauana Loa Drive. Option A would also require a realignment of Harmony Grove Road in a northeast direction and construction to a connection of a short segment of Citracado Parkway (Figure 1.0–3). Improvements to the intersections of Via Rancho Parkway/Valley Parkway and Andreasen/Auto Parkway would also need to be done. These intersections are covered in asphalt and cement and the surrounding area has been cut and scraped. No native soil was visible and no artifacts were observed at these intersections.

Option B includes extending the existing Avenida del Diablo from its current terminus at Citracado Parkway to the proposed Village Road/Harmony Grove intersection (Figure 1.0–3). Improvements to the intersection of Via Rancho Parkway and Valley Parkway would also have to be completed. As stated previously, no cultural resources were located at the Via Rancho Parkway and Valley Parkway intersections; however, a west/southwest extension of the previously recorded Site SDI-8280/H was located in the proposed extension of Avenida del Diablo (Figure 2.0–2).





**Overview of Kesting Dairy Milkhouse, P-37-025777.**

Several bedrock milling features, midden soil, and surface artifacts were noted in the proposed extension of Avenida Del Diablo or Option B (Figure 2.0–2). Artifacts and features were noted in an area measuring approximately 200 feet east/west by 100 feet north/south. Artifacts noted on the surface include at least 40 pieces of metavolcanic and quartz lithic production waste, two hammerstones, one biface, and two mano fragments. These cultural materials are likely a western/southwestern extension of the previously recorded site, SDI-8280/H, and specifically, Locus 2 of this site. Site SDI-8280/H is a large multi-component archaeological site consisting of at least 94 bedrock milling features, three midden deposits, a dispersed scatter of prehistoric artifacts, the remains of two historic structures, and a scatter of historic building materials. Vegetation at the site consists of oak trees, poison oak, pepper trees, and grass. The site has been formally recorded, tested, and evaluated as part of the Harmony Grove Village archaeological study. The testing program at SDI-8280/H is discussed in Section 6.0. The site has been evaluated as significant and impacts to the site will require mitigation measures.

Option C includes the widening of Harmony Grove Road, as proposed for Option A, between the proposed Village Road north to the existing intersection of Harmony Grove Road and Kauana Loa Drive (Figure 1.0–3). From this intersection east, Option C, consists of widening existing Harmony Grove from two lanes to four lanes until its intersection with Enterprise Street to Hale Avenue. Improvements to the intersection of Via Rancho Parkway and Valley Parkway would also have to be completed. The area between Hale Avenue and Enterprise Street on Harmony Grove Road consists of paved roads and sidewalks. The native soil has been greatly disturbed and no artifacts were observed on Harmony Grove Road between Hale Avenue and Enterprise Street or at the Via Rancho Parkway and Valley Parkway intersections. However, as stated previously, the widening of Harmony Grove Road at its southern extension and the creation of a standing rock wall would potentially affect Site P-37-025925 (Figure 2.0–2). This testing effort is discussed in Section 6.0.

#### **5.16 Results of the Off-Site Improvement Survey–Wastewater Treatment Facilities**

There are three proposed options for wastewater treatment facilities. Option 1 is an on-site wastewater reclamation facility that would be located east of Country Club Drive and north of Harmony Grove Road (Figure 1.0–3). The area for this pump station and sewer line was investigated during the survey for the proposed Harmony Grove Village area. No cultural resources were identified at this location.

The second proposed sewer pipeline and pump station, Option 2, would be constructed within the shoulder or roadbed of the existing Harmony Grove Road and Elfin Forest Road and would connect with the Vallecitos Water District Treatment Facilities (Figure 1.0–3). The alignment would start at the southern portion of the Harmony Grove Village project and extend southwest along Harmony Grove Road to a proposed new pump station and then continue northwest along Elfin Forest Road until it reaches an existing sewer main located in San Elijo Road/Questhaven Road. The pump station would be built in a previously disturbed area that was



once a store for a previous mobile home park. No cultural resources were located in the Option 2 sewer pipeline alignment or pump station area.

Option 3 would remove wastewater through a line built within the already disturbed road bed or shoulder along Harmony Grove Road and would connect to the existing City of Escondido Hale Avenue Reclamation Facility (Figure 1.0-3). One cultural resource, referred to as Site P-37-025925, was located east of Harmony Grove Road where the proposed sewer line would turn north and follow Harmony Grove Road (Figure 2.0-2). Site P-37-025925 consists of a single bedrock milling feature that lies in an area that has been heavily disturbed by previous road construction and grading activities. No artifacts or midden soil was observed in the area surrounding the site. The testing program conducted at Site P-37-025925 is discussed in Section 6.0.

## **6.0 OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENTS CORRIDOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

Cultural resources surveys were conducted by BFSa for off-site road improvement corridors for Village Road and Country Club Drive. The road improvements are part of the Harmony Grove Village Project. Village Road will extend from the project in an eastern direction to link the property to Citracado, while the improvements to Country Club Drive will straighten out the curves and widen the northern access to property. Village Road extension is scheduled as an integral part of the development; however, improvements to Country Club Drive are tentative pending County direction. The primary focus of the archaeological investigation was the recordation of any sites identified within the boundaries of the off-site parcels and significance evaluation of any cultural resources that will be potentially impacted by the project. For Village Road, significance evaluations included subsurface testing of Site SDI-8280/H (Loci 1, 2, 3, and 4). For Country Club Drive, access to sites was not attainable at this time and evaluations were based on surface evaluations only.

Within the Village Road alignment, a total of two prehistoric sites, one consisting of four separate loci, are present within the parcels that contain this segment of the project. Portions of three of the four loci of Site SDI-8280/H (Loci 1, 2, and 4) fall with the proposed road alignment, and these were subjected to a testing program and significance evaluation as part of the current investigation. Portions of Site SDI-8280/H were previously studied by EDAW, Inc. as part of the Hale Avenue wastewater treatment plant expansion. However, the current study is focused on other portions of the site that fall within the proposed Citracado Parkway and Avenida del Diablo road expansion corridor. The second site is a single milling feature that will be impacted by the widening of Harmony Grove Road. This site is recorded as P-37-025925. The site locations are illustrated within the appropriate portions of the USGS *Escondido* quadrangle (7.5 minute) in Figure 1.0-4, and shown in relationship to the proposed Project Development Map in Figure 2.0-1. Individual site maps are provided in each site discussion.

The archaeological testing program and significance evaluations of Site SDI-8280/H Loci 1, 2, and 4, were conducted between April 25 and May 2, 2005. The following subsections describe the results of a field survey of one parcel, and the evaluations of the prehistoric cultural resources derived from data collected during the current study.

An additional survey was conducted on March 23, 2006 for the off-site road improvement of Country Club Drive as required by the County of San Diego. Three prehistoric sites, Sites SDI-17,837, SDI-17,838, and SDI-17,839, were located (Figure 1.0-4). The survey for the off-site road improvement of Country Club Drive is discussed in sections 6.6 through 6.8.



## 6.1 Results of the Field Survey

Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed road corridor as part of the offsite improvements for the Harmony Grove Village Project. The majority of the survey area is covered by dense vegetation; primarily introduced grasses and weeds. Although ground visibility was poor, the entire project area was closely inspected and the survey resulted in the determination that portions of two prehistoric resources are present within the project area. During the survey process, all of the previously recorded loci of Site SDI-8280/H were relocated and an additional unrecorded locus (Locus 4) was identified. Locus 4 consists of numerous bedrock milling features located along the edge of Avenida del Diablo. Locus 3 of Site SDI-8280/H lies outside of the current project area and was not subjected to testing and significance evaluation, while the remaining three loci were tested and evaluated.

An additional cultural resources survey was conducted for the road improvement of Country Club Drive, which is northeast of the Harmony Grove Village Project (Figure 2.0–1). The survey area is located in portions of Sections 19 and 30, Township 12 South, and Range 2 West on the USGS *Rancho Santa Fe* and *Escondido* Quadrangles. The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present along Country Club Drive corridor as required by County of San Diego as part of the environmental review process, conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The field reconnaissance was conducted on March 23, 2006. The majority of the survey area had been graded; the remaining vegetation was a dense mixture of introduced species and inland sage scrub along with oak trees scattered throughout the survey area. Three prehistoric sites were identified during the field survey and were designated Sites SDI-17,737, SDI-17,738, SDI-17,739. The site locations are recorded within the appropriate portions of the USGS *Escondido* Quadrangle (7.5 minute) in Figure 1.0–4, and shown in relationship to the Harmony Grove Project Development Map in Figure 2.0–1. Site SDI-17,737 is a bedrock milling feature, SDI-17,738 is a bedrock milling feature with a single flake, and Site SDI-17,739 is a bedrock milling feature with two associated flakes.

## **6.2 Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**

### *6.2.1 Site Description*

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 is a prehistoric bedrock milling site, lithic scatter, and two historic structures located on a low hill and south-facing slope, lying east of Locus 2 and north of Locus 4, in the eastern portion of the project area (Figure 1.0–4). Based on the current project plans, the southwestern portion of site is situated within the proposed road alignment (Figure 2.0–1). The site consists of pictograph panels, milling features, and an artifact scatter, and portions were recently tested for significance in 2005 by EDAW, Inc. The site was relocated and subjected to an intensive testing program during the current investigation. Elevations at the site range from approximately 615 to 650 feet AMSL.

The site contains a large amount of bedrock and the areas of the site south and north of the bedrock outcrops have been disturbed, with evidence of past clearing, and recent recreational vehicle usage. In addition, many of the exposed bedrock outcrops at the site are extensively exfoliated, suggesting that more milling features may have been present but are now unidentifiable, and many of the rock outcrops contain graffiti. Vegetation at the site consists of a small amount of native coastal sage scrub species, including several large oak trees, around the rock outcrops, and dense grasses and weeds over the majority of the site. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.2–1 and pictured in Plate 6.2–1.

Testing of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 consisted of mapping and recordation of the pictograph panels, the removal of soils and vegetation from the margins of bedrock in search of grinding surfaces, mapping and recordation of milling features, mapping and collection of surface artifacts, a single surface scrape, and the excavation of 20 shovel test pits and two test units. The testing program was conducted between April 28 and May 3, 2005.

### *6.2.2 Description of Field Investigations*

The field investigations at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.0. Results of these field investigations are discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts and features, and a datum was established at the site. The datum, as well as all artifacts, features, and excavations, were mapped using a handheld GPS unit. Vegetation consisted of dense grass over most of the site; subsequently, surface visibility was poor across the majority of the site. A total of two pictograph panels and 27 bedrock milling features were identified at the site. The pictograph panels were recorded as Pictograph 1 and 2, and the bedrock milling features were recorded as BMF A through AA. The locations of these features are shown in Figure 6.2–1.



The two pictograph panels are located along the western edge of the site. Pictograph 1 is located on a medium-sized boulder just east of the drainage that separates Locus 1 and Locus 2. The panel consists of a geometric design of red pigment. The design is three feet tall by two feet wide but is very faint. Similarly, Pictograph 2 consists of a design in red pigment, but much of the design appears to have faded, and is no longer visible. A series of photographs were taken to record the panels but the images are difficult to discern. The photographs were enhanced in an attempt to clarify the motifs (Plates 6.2-2 and 6.2-3). The pictograph motifs appear to be similar to those found at other panels in the vicinity of the project in northern San Diego County.

The bedrock milling features at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 contained a total of 183 grinding surfaces, consisting of 173 slicks, five basins, two ovals, one collar, one mortar, and one mortar start (Figures 6.2-2 to 6.2-28). Slicks identified at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 ranged in length from 10 to 36 centimeters. Basins also found at the site ranged in length from 16 to 34 centimeters, while the ovals ranged in length from 17 to 28 centimeters. The collar measured 42 by 45 centimeters, the mortar measured 15 by 19 centimeters, and the mortar start measured 15 by 17 centimeters. As noted above, the surfaces of the bedrock outcrops were extremely weathered; therefore, the edges of the grinding surfaces were often difficult to identify. The bedrock milling features at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 are shown in Figures 6.2-2 through 6.2-28. Measurements for individual grinding surfaces are presented in Table 6.2-1.

All artifacts observed on the surface of the site were mapped and collected, the locations of which are illustrated in Figure 6.2-1. The surface collection, summarized in Table 6.2-2, consisted of 248 artifacts from 50 different surface locations. The artifact assemblage included two manos, one precision tool, two pieces of pottery, and 243 pieces of lithic production waste. The surface scatter was located primarily on the slope just south of the center of the site. A second small surface artifact scatter was located at the base of the hill along the northern edge of the site in a highly disturbed area. In addition to the surface collection, a single 1 x 1 surface scrape was conducted in an area covered by dense vegetation located between the areas with the highest surface recovery. To conduct the surface scrape, the vegetation was removed from a 1 x 1 meter area, the surface of the area was scraped, and the removed soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth. The surface scrape was employed to compensate for the dense vegetation cover that severely limited ground visibility. Recovery from the surface scrape included three pieces of lithic production waste and one utilized flake (Table 6.2-2).

In addition to the prehistoric features and artifacts, two historic structures are also located within Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1. The structures were documented on site record forms in 1996 (York 1996). Structure 1 is located near the center of the site area immediately east of a large granite boulder. The structure is rectangular in shape and consists of a concrete slab and low walls constructed of mortared cinder blocks. Structure 1 measures approximately 4.0 meters (13.3 feet) in length by 2.8 meters (9.0 feet) in width. Structure 2 is located southwest of Structure 1, on the opposite side of the same boulder. The structure is also rectangular in shape



and consists of a concrete slab and low walls constructed of concrete that was poured into wooden forms. A metal pipe extends through the west wall suggesting that the structure was utilized for water storage. Structure 2 measures approximately 6.6 meters (21.5 feet) in length by 4.3 meters (14.0 feet) in width. The structures are in poor condition and both have been vandalized by graffiti and filled with modern trash. The structures were measured, mapped, and photographed as part of the current investigation and are pictured in Plate 6.2–3. These structures will not be impacted by the road project, and therefore, no historic research was conducted to evaluate the structures.

The surface collection of artifacts and mapping of bedrock milling features, pictographs, and historic structures resulted in the delineation of the surface expression of the portion of the site, which measures approximately 191 meters (629 feet) from west to east by 219 meters (720 feet) from north to south and covers approximately 22,853 square meters (245,999 square feet).

#### Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface cultural deposits at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 was investigated through the excavation of a total of 20 STPs and two test units. The STPs were positioned, based on the topography of the site and the location of surface artifacts and milling features, in order to determine the presence and extent of any subsurface expression at the site. The locations of the STPs are shown in Figure 6.2–1. All of the shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to at least 30 centimeters, unless bedrock was encountered. Several of the STPs, located in areas with dark midden soil, were excavated until a soil change was encountered. Ten of the 20 STPs excavated at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 were positive for cultural material, consisting of 165 pieces of lithic production waste, four precision tools, one groundstone tool, 7.3 grams of bone, and 9.2 grams of marne shell, with recovery to a depth of 100 centimeters (STP 17). Detailed recovery information for all shovel tests excavations is presented in Table 6.2–3.

Subsurface testing of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 continued with the excavation of two standard 1 x 1 meter-square test units. The test unit (TU 1) was positioned to sample the area of greatest potential for subsurface deposits, as identified by the STPs and surface collections. TU 1 was placed between STPs 8 and 17, which had positive recovery to a maximum depth of 100 centimeters, and within an area where surface artifacts were recovered in the central portion of the site. The location of TU 1 is shown in Figure 6.2–1. The test unit was excavated in standard decimeter levels to 90 centimeters, and all removed soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth. The recovery from TU 1 consisted of 277 pieces of lithic production waste, one flake scraper, four retouched flakes, four utilized flakes, one groundstone tool fragment, and 7.1 grams of bone. Recovery information for TU 1 is summarized in Table 6.2–4 and detailed in Table 6.2–5. The soil from TU 1 was characterized as a dark brown (10YR 3/3)



sandy loam underlain by dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) compact clay with decomposing granite inclusions. The east wall soil profile of TU 1 is presented in Plate 6.2–4 and Figure 6.2–29.

Test Unit (TU 2) was positioned to sample a second area of greatest potential for subsurface deposits, as identified by the STPs and surface collections. TU 2 was placed near STP 13, which had positive recovery to a depth of 90 centimeters, just west of TU 1 and the central portion of the site. The location of TU 2 is shown in Figure 6.2–1. The test unit was excavated in standard decimeter levels to 80 centimeters, and all removed soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth. The recovery from TU 2 consisted of 185 pieces of lithic production waste, one flake scraper, one scraper plane, one spoke shave, one retouched flake, four utilized flakes, and 18.5 grams of bone. Recovery information for TU 2 is summarized in Table 6.2–6 and detailed in Table 6.2–7. The soil from TU 2 was characterized as a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam underlain by dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) compact clay with decomposing granite inclusions. The east wall soil profile of TU 2 is presented in Plate 6.2–4 and Figure 6.2–30.

The subsurface expression of the site, as identified by the subsurface tests that produced artifacts, was smaller than the surface expression. The subsurface deposit at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 covers approximately 3,344 square meters (35,998 square feet).

### 6.2.3 Laboratory Analysis

Laboratory analysis for Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 included the standard procedures described in Section 4.0 of this report. All artifacts recovered from field investigations conducted at the site were returned to the laboratory facilities of BFSa for cataloging and further analysis. Recovery from Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 included a total of 903 artifacts, 32.9 grams of bone, and 9.2 grams of marine shell. Total artifact recovery from Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 is summarized in Table 6.2–8.

#### Lithic Artifact Analysis

Lithic production waste accounted for the largest category of lithic artifacts, representing 96.67% (N=873) of the lithic artifact collection and including 826 flakes and 47 pieces of debitage. The remaining lithic collection consisted of 23 precision tools (2.53%), including one scraper plane, one spoke shave, three flake scrapers, nine retouched flakes, and nine utilized flakes. Four groundstone tools were also recovered (0.44%), consisting of three manos and a single unidentifiable groundstone tool fragment. In addition to the lithic artifacts, two sherds of Tizon Brown Ware were recovered from the surface collection, and one piece of petrified wood was recovered from the shovel test excavations (STP 13).

The lithic artifact collection included a range of material types, the majority of which are locally available. Local lithic materials included coarse-, fine-, and medium-grained metavolcanic rock (94.67%; N=853), quartz (3.67%; N=33), quartzite (0.33%; N=3), and granite



(0.33%; N=3). Three other lithic materials were recovered from the site, including chert, PDL chert, and petrified wood, none of which made up more than 0.78% of the remaining collection. A single piece of petrified wood was recovered, and the other two of these materials were found exclusively as lithic production waste. Although a known source of PDL chert is located in northern San Diego County, these latter materials are all assumed to be not immediately locally available. The material distribution of the lithic artifact assemblage is presented in Table 6.2–9.

#### 6.2.4 Discussion

Surface investigations demonstrated that Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 consists of historic structures, pictograph panels, bedrock milling, a surface scatter of artifacts, and a subsurface deposit. The overall site dimensions, as identified by the historic structures, pictographs, bedrock milling features (BMF A through AA) and the surface scatter, measure approximately 191 meters (629 feet) from west to east by 219 meters (720 feet) from north to south and covers approximately 22,853 square meters (245,999 square feet). The shovel tests and test units excavated at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 identified the presence of an intact associated subsurface deposit. Ten of the 20 shovel tests were positive for cultural material to a maximum depth of 100 centimeters. In addition, the test units produced lithic tools and a small amount of faunal bone. Because the site contains surface artifacts, pictographs, milling features, and an intact subsurface deposit, the site is determined to have additional research potential.

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 is interpreted as a temporary camp site; activities included floral food resource extraction and processing as well as lithic tool manufacture and maintenance. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the presence of the pictographs, bedrock milling features, and pottery suggests a Late Prehistoric Period assignment for the site. Based on the information derived from the current investigation, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 is considered to be significant according to criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5.

#### 6.2.5 Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 revealed two pictograph panels, surface artifacts, 27 bedrock milling features, and the presence of an intact subsurface deposit. The bedrock milling features, lithic tools, pottery, and faunal remains present at the site indicate that activities at this location were focused on floral resource processing as well as lithic tool manufacture and maintenance. Subsistence at the site appears to have been based on a reliance on botanical and faunal resources. In addition, bone and a large amount of lithic artifacts were recovered from the test unit and several of the shovel tests, suggesting the potential for buried features. A Late Prehistoric utilization is suggested due to the presence of bedrock milling and two potsherds of Tizon Brown Ware.

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 exhibits the potential for subsurface deposits and/or buried cultural features. Because the testing and evaluation program identified an intact subsurface



deposit, the site is considered to have additional research potential. Therefore, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1 is considered an important cultural resource according to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5.



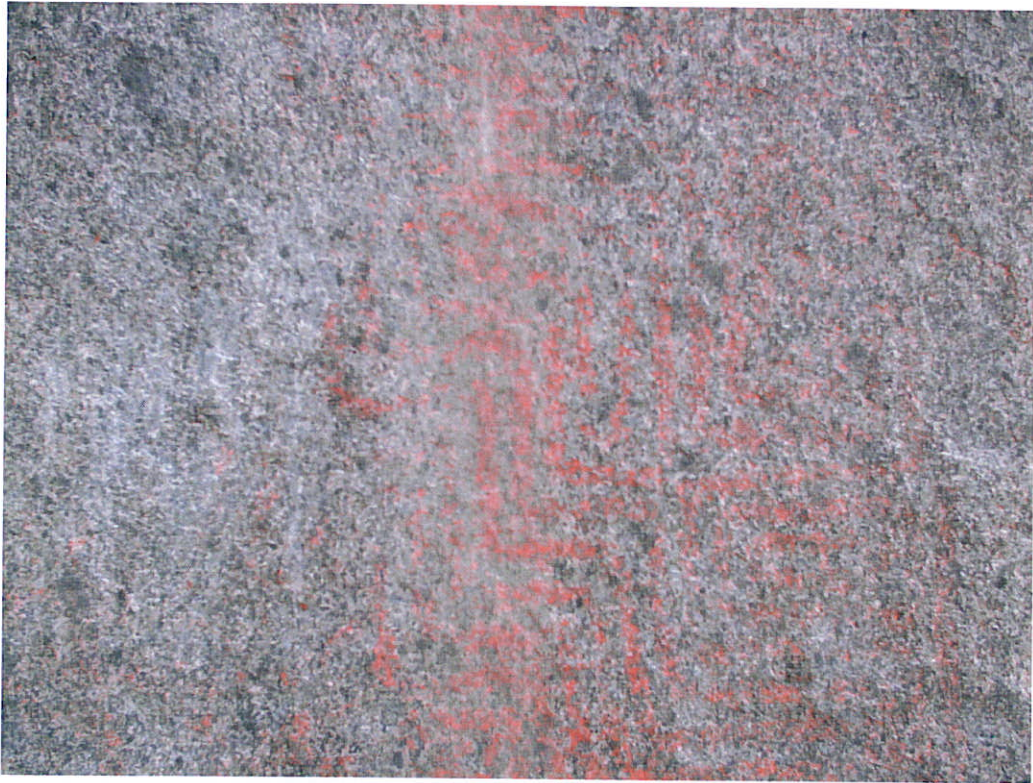
**Overview of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1, facing north.**

**Overview of central area at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1, facing east.**



**Figure 6.2-1**  
**Site Testing Map — Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
*(Deleted for Public Review; bound separately)*





**Close-up of top portion of Pictograph 1, facing north.**

**Close-up of cental portion of Pictograph 1, facing north.**







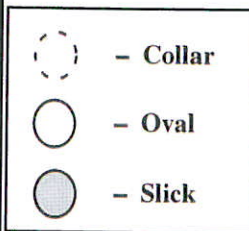
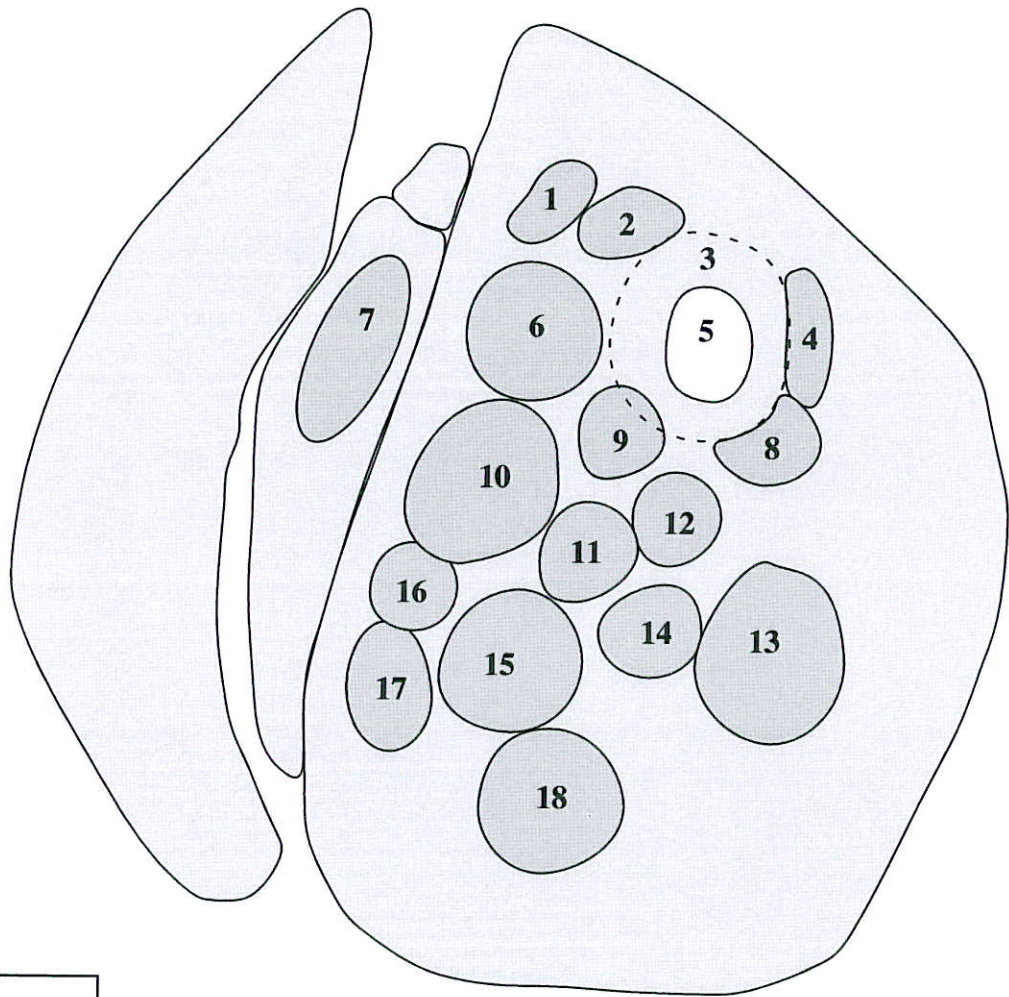
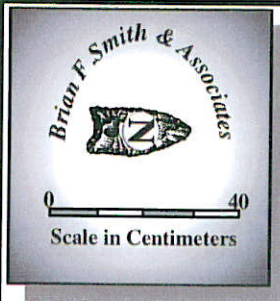
**Close-up of top portion of Pictograph 2, facing northeast.**

**Overview of Pictograph 2, facing northeast.**



**Plate 6.2–3**



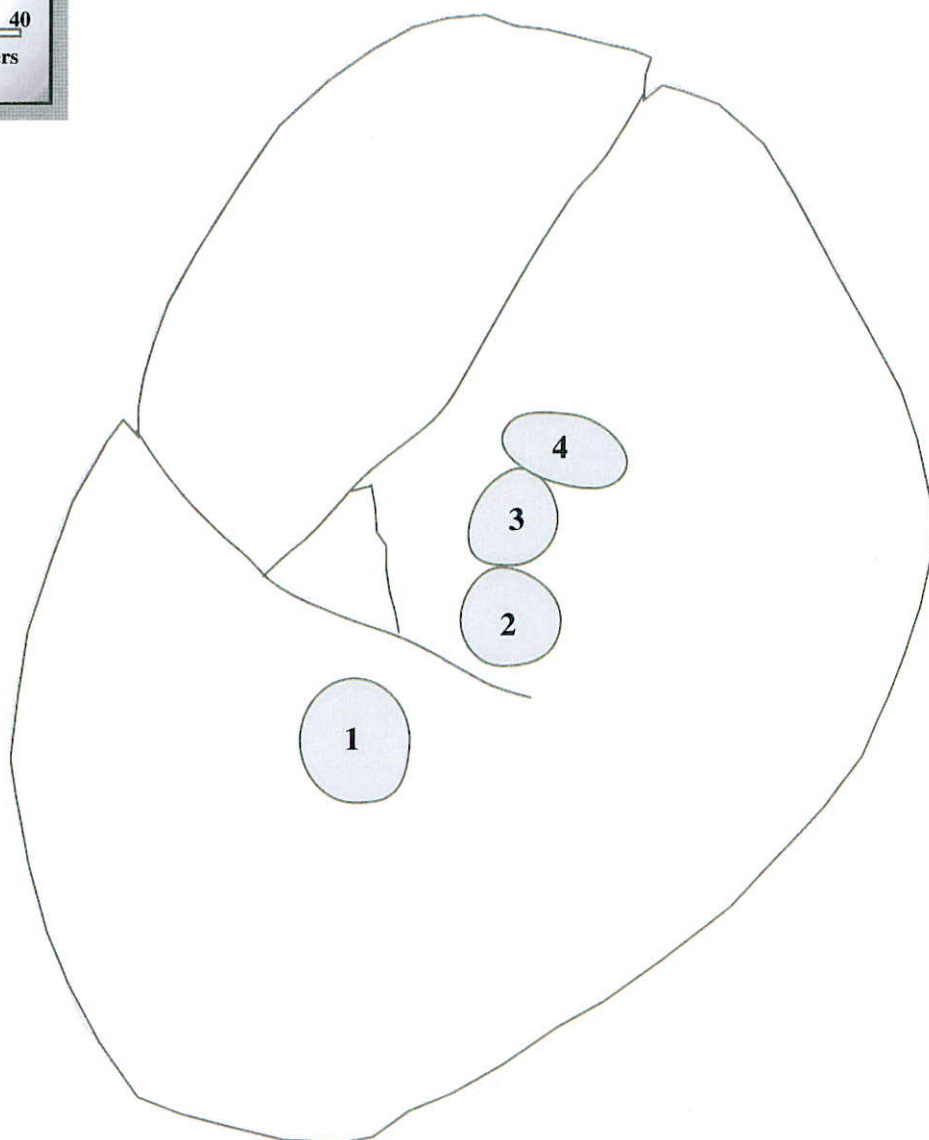
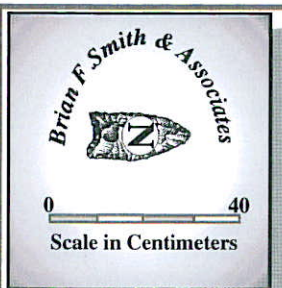


## Bedrock Milling Feature A

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.2-2



- Slick

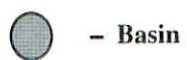
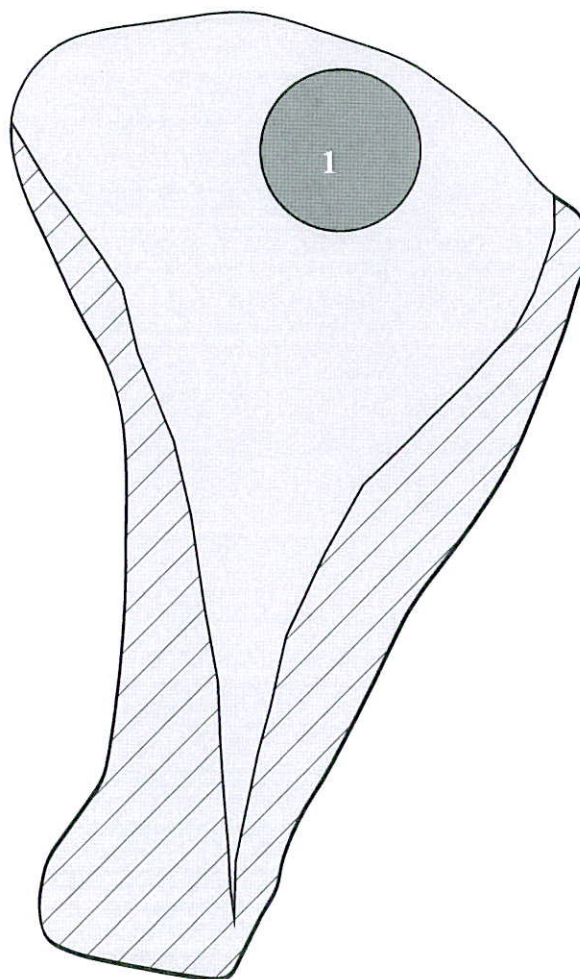
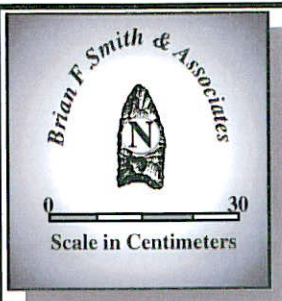
## Bedrock Milling Feature B

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1

The Harmony Grove Village Project

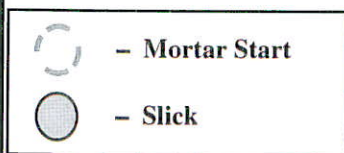
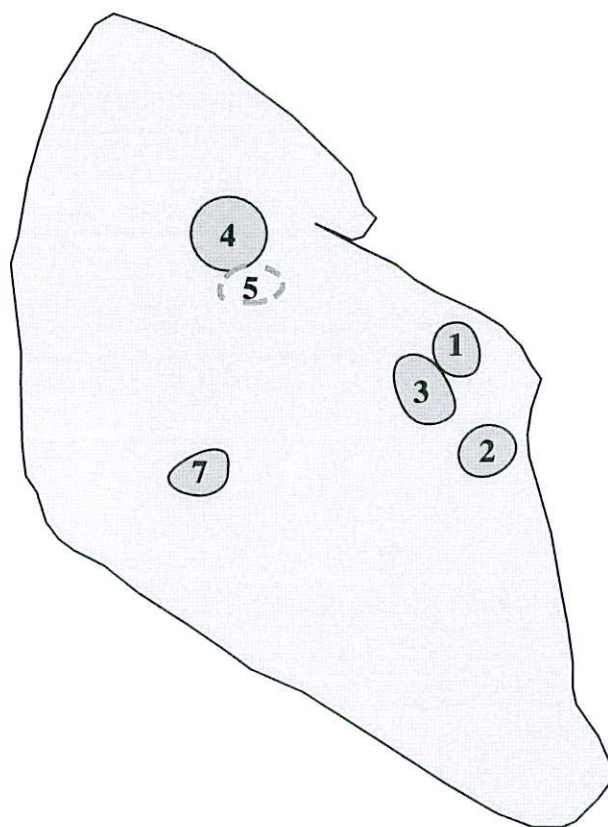
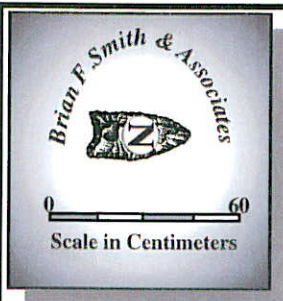
Figure 6.2-3





**Bedrock Milling Feature C**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

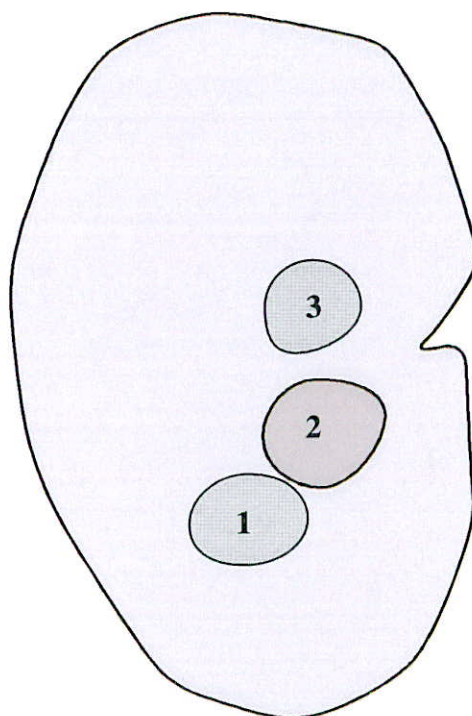
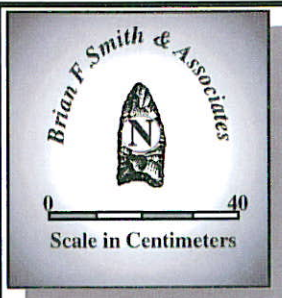
**Figure 6.2-4**



**Bedrock Milling Feature D**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-5**

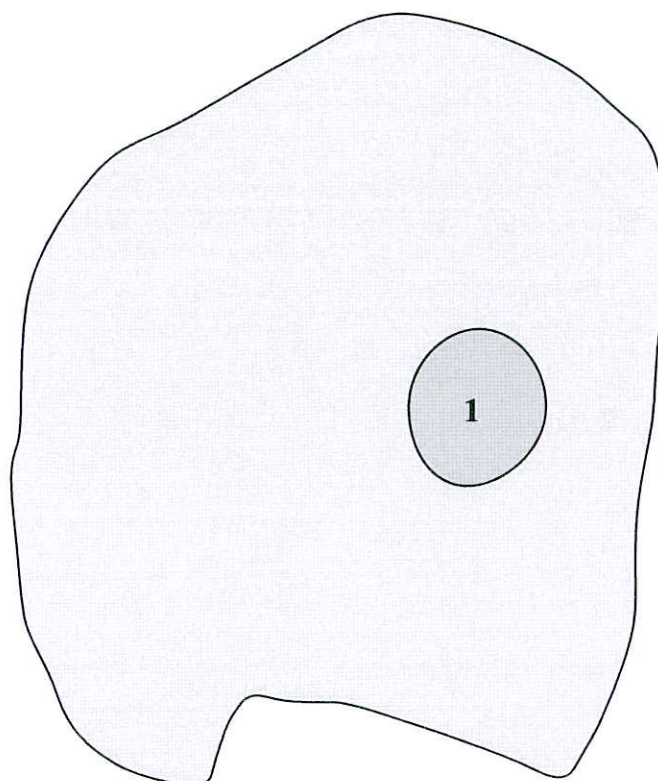
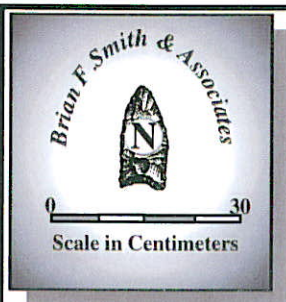




● - Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature E**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-6**

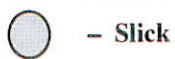
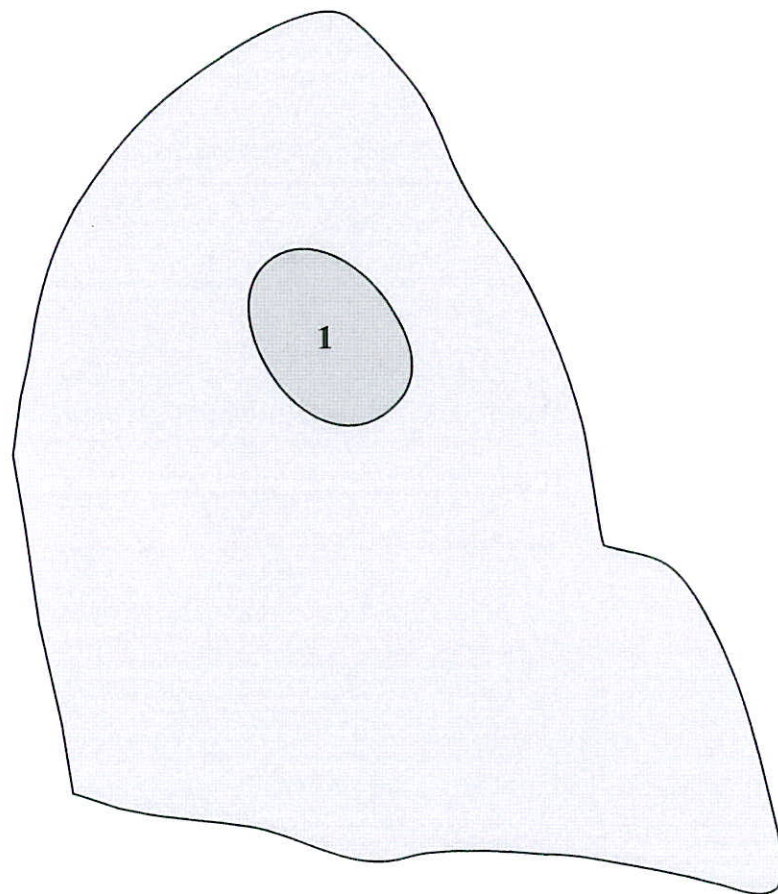
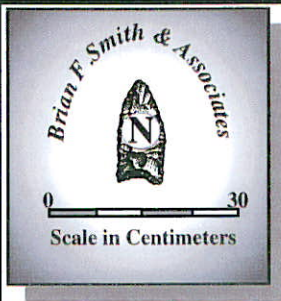


– Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature F**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-7**



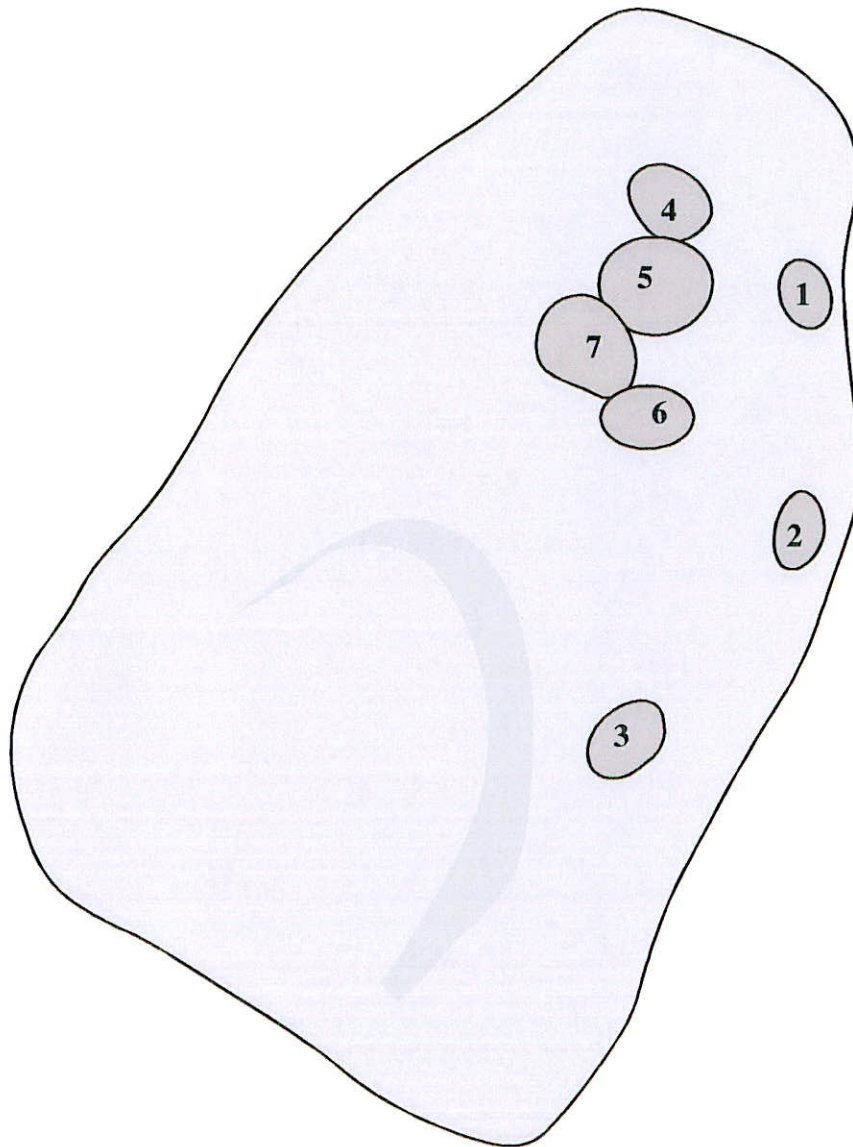
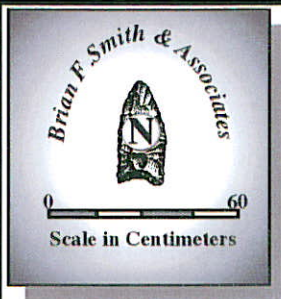


## **Bedrock Milling Feature G**

**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**

**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-8**



○ – Slick

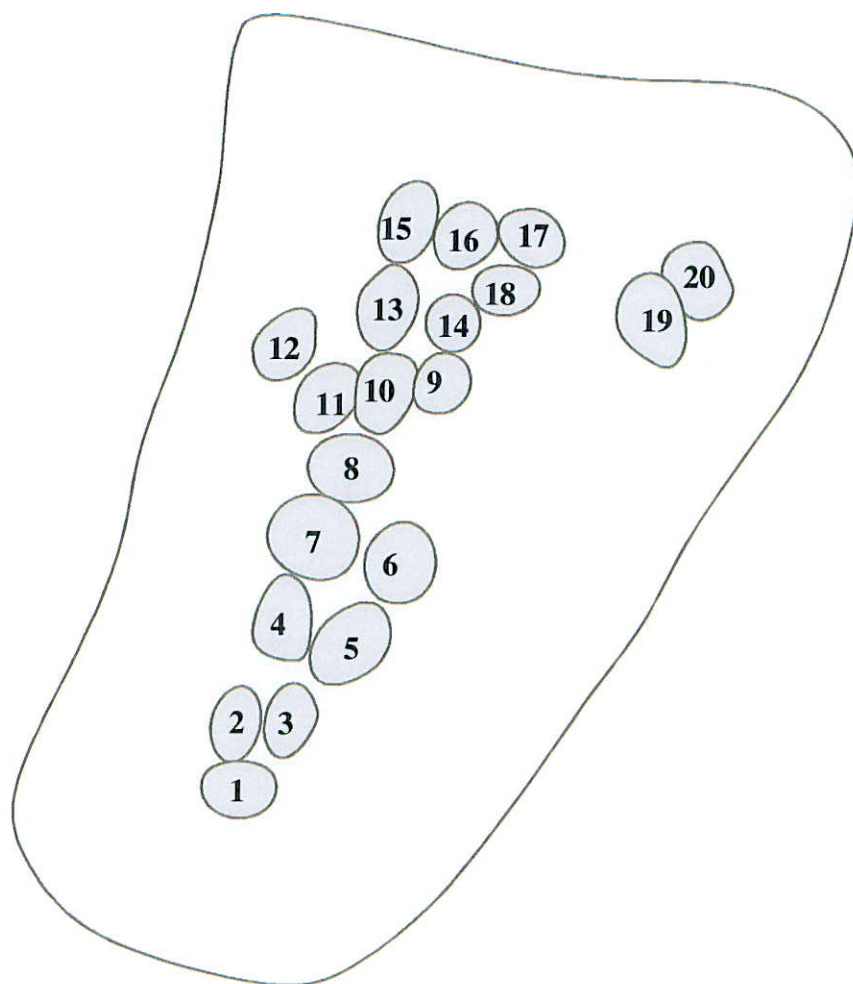
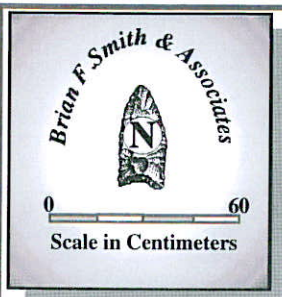
## Bedrock Milling Feature H

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.2–9

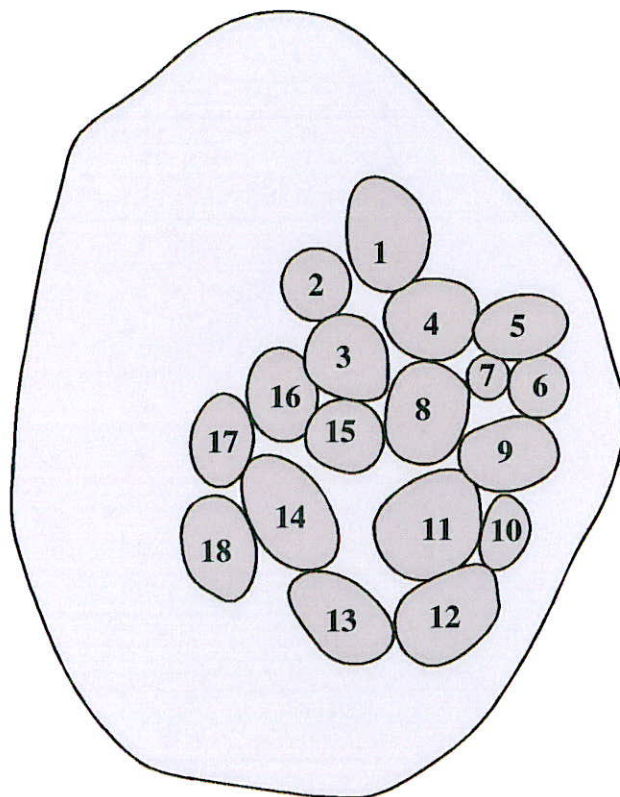
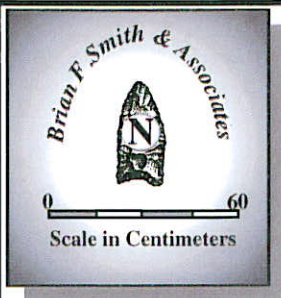




- Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature I**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-10**

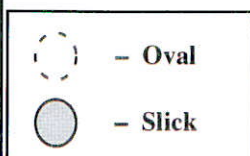
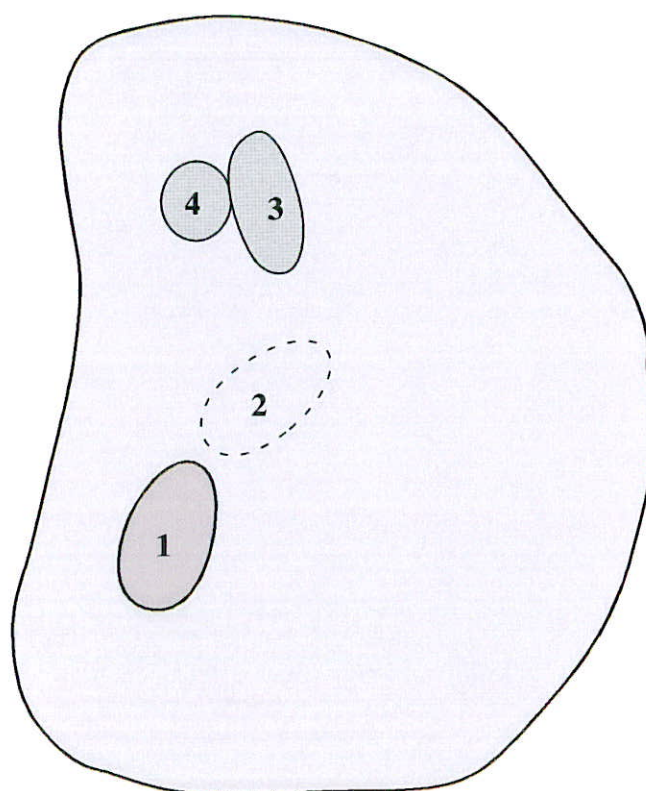
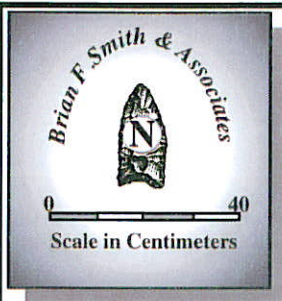


○ – Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature J**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

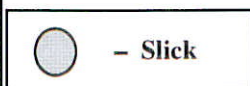
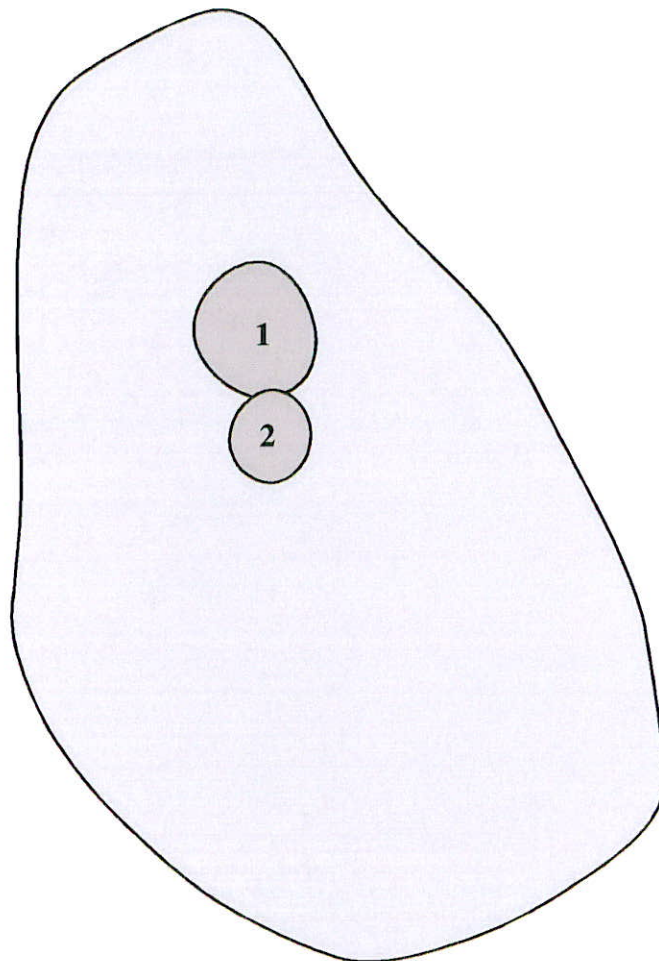
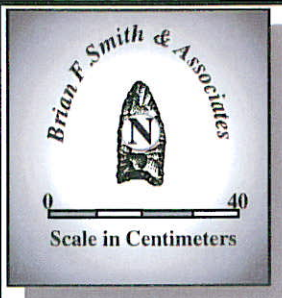
**Figure 6.2-11**





**Bedrock Milling Feature K**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

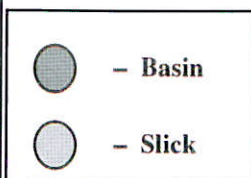
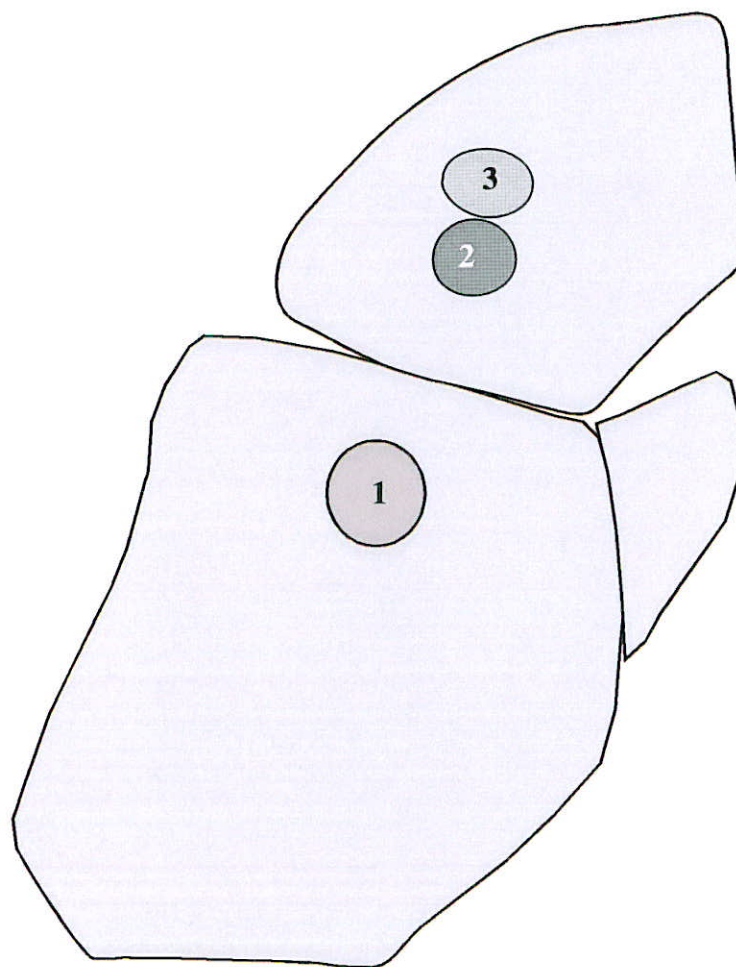
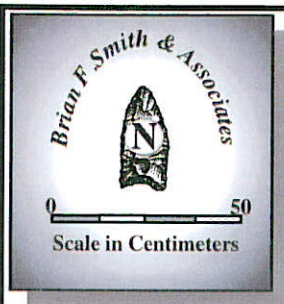
**Figure 6.2-12**



**Bedrock Milling Feature L**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

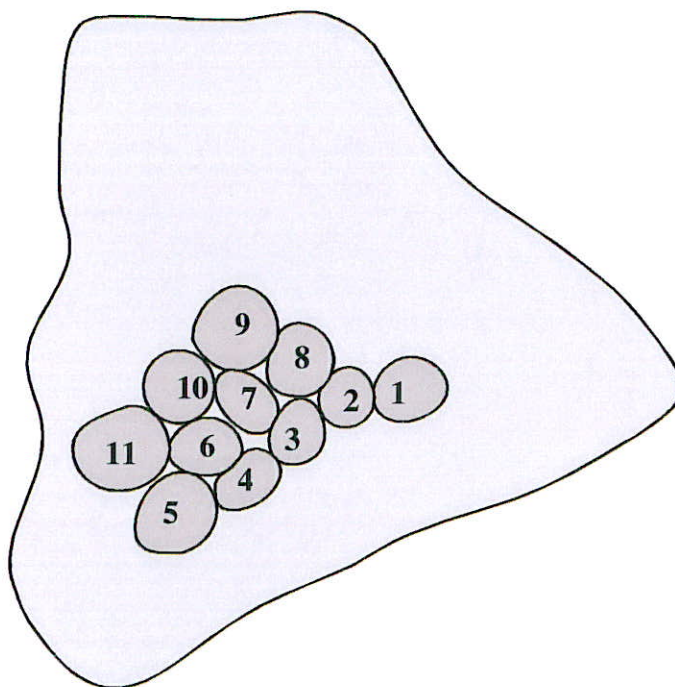
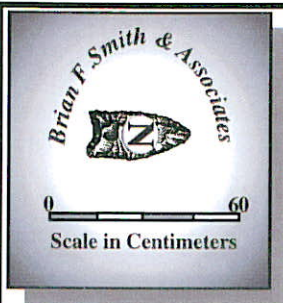
**Figure 6.2-13**





**Bedrock Milling Feature M**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-14**

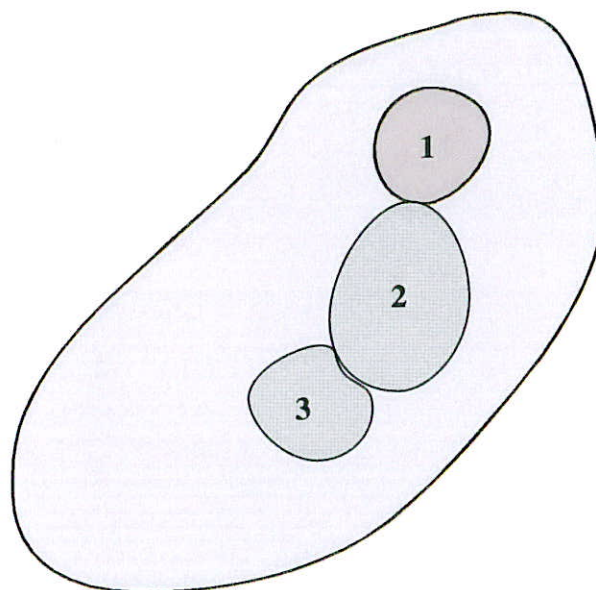
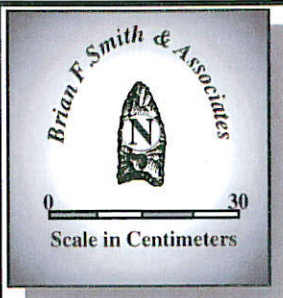


● - Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature N**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-15**

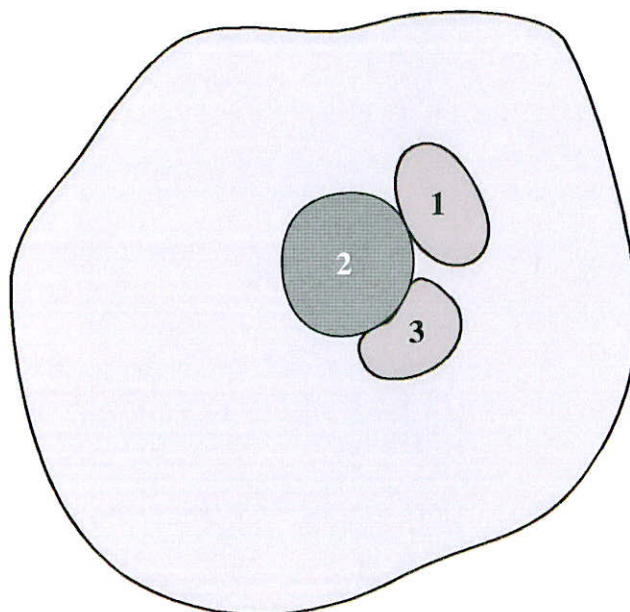
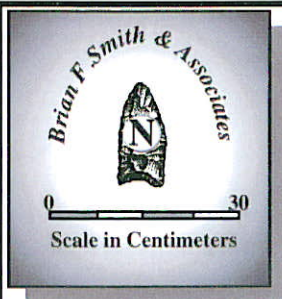






○ – Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature O**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-16**

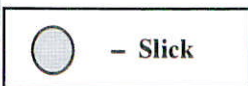
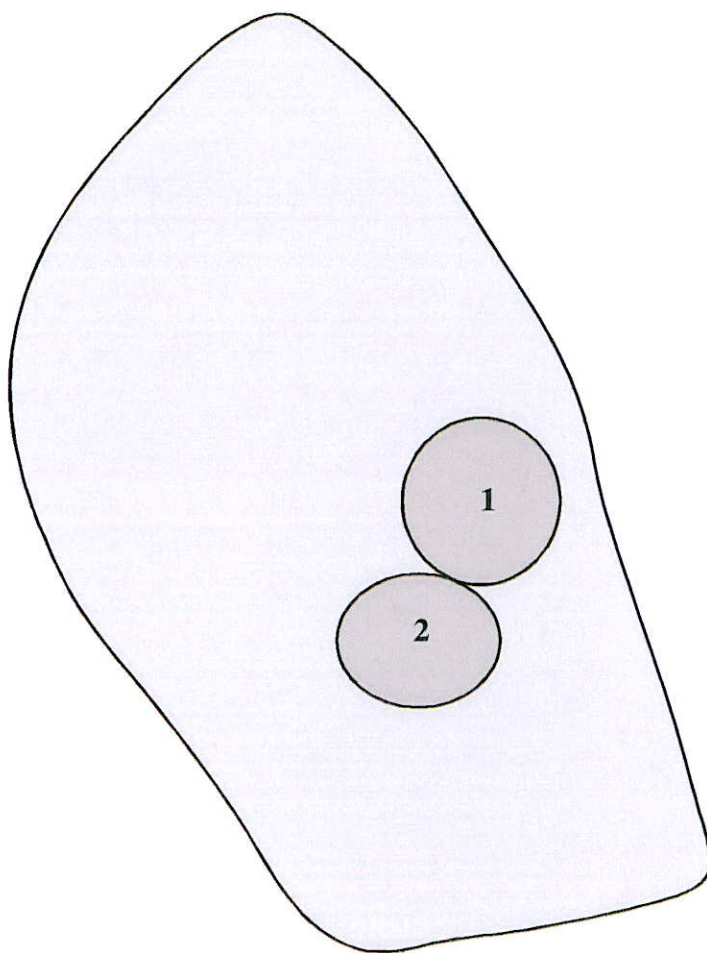
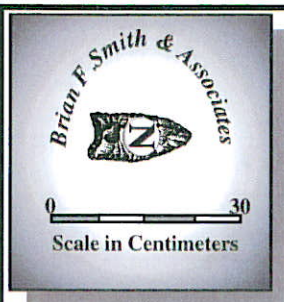


-  - Basin
-  - Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature P**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

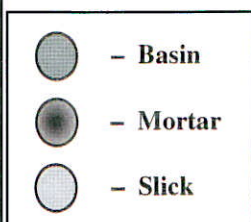
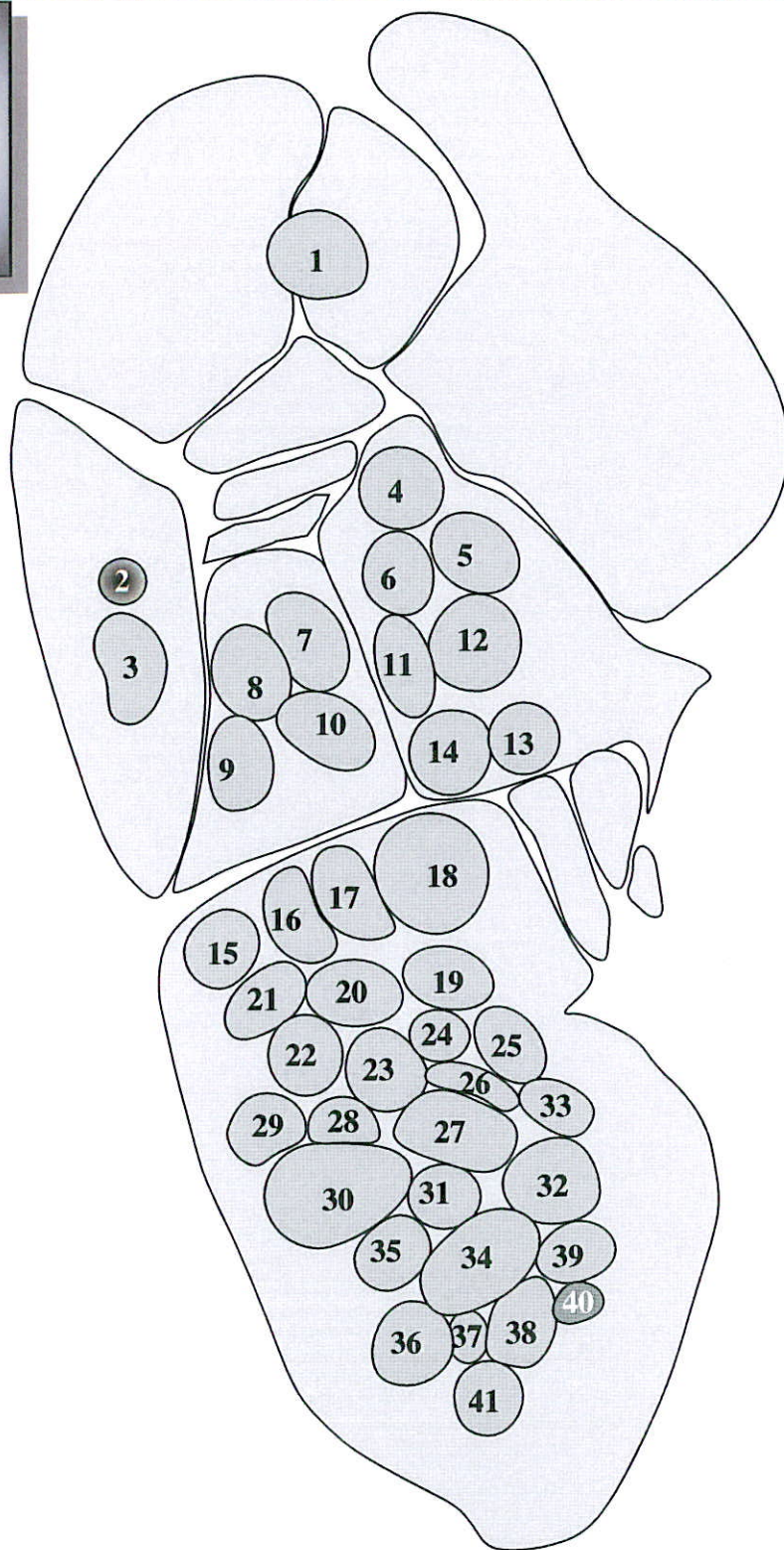
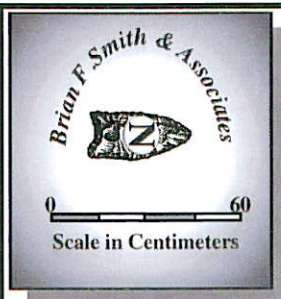
**Figure 6.2-17**





**Bedrock Milling Feature Q**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-18**



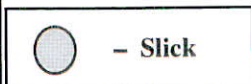
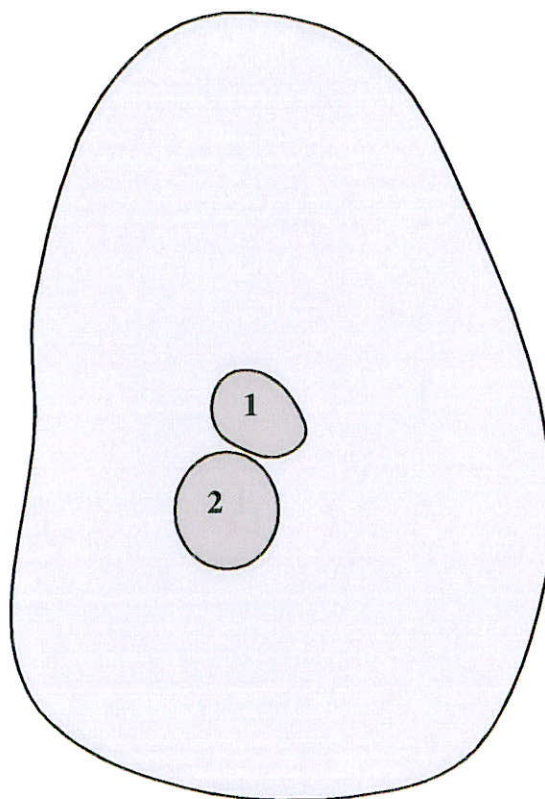
## Bedrock Milling Feature R

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1

The Harmony Grove Village Project

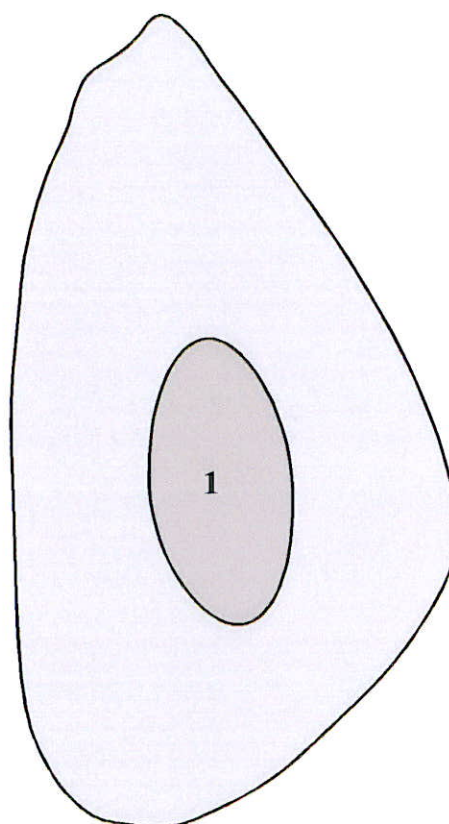
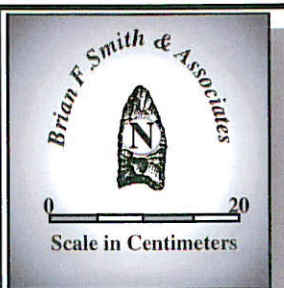
Figure 6.2-19





**Bedrock Milling Feature S**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-20**

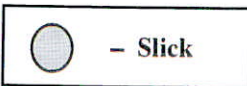
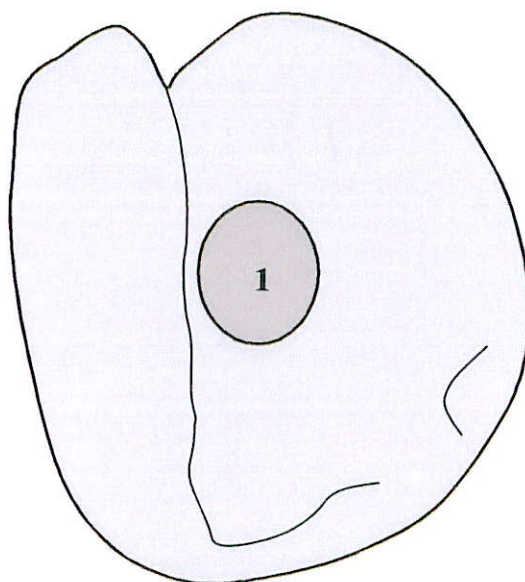
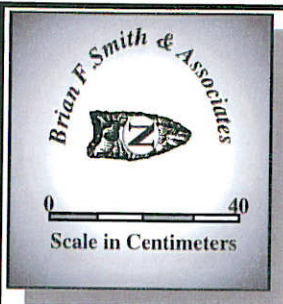


– Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature T**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

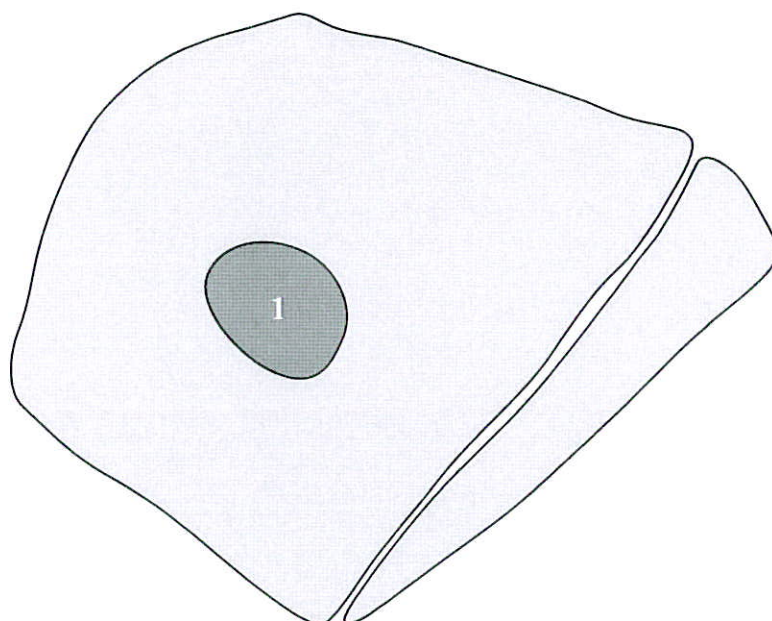
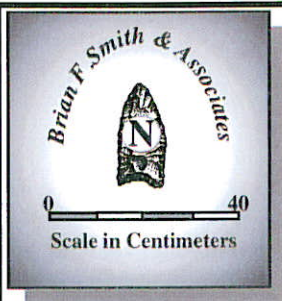
**Figure 6.2–21**





**Bedrock Milling Feature U**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-22**



– Basin

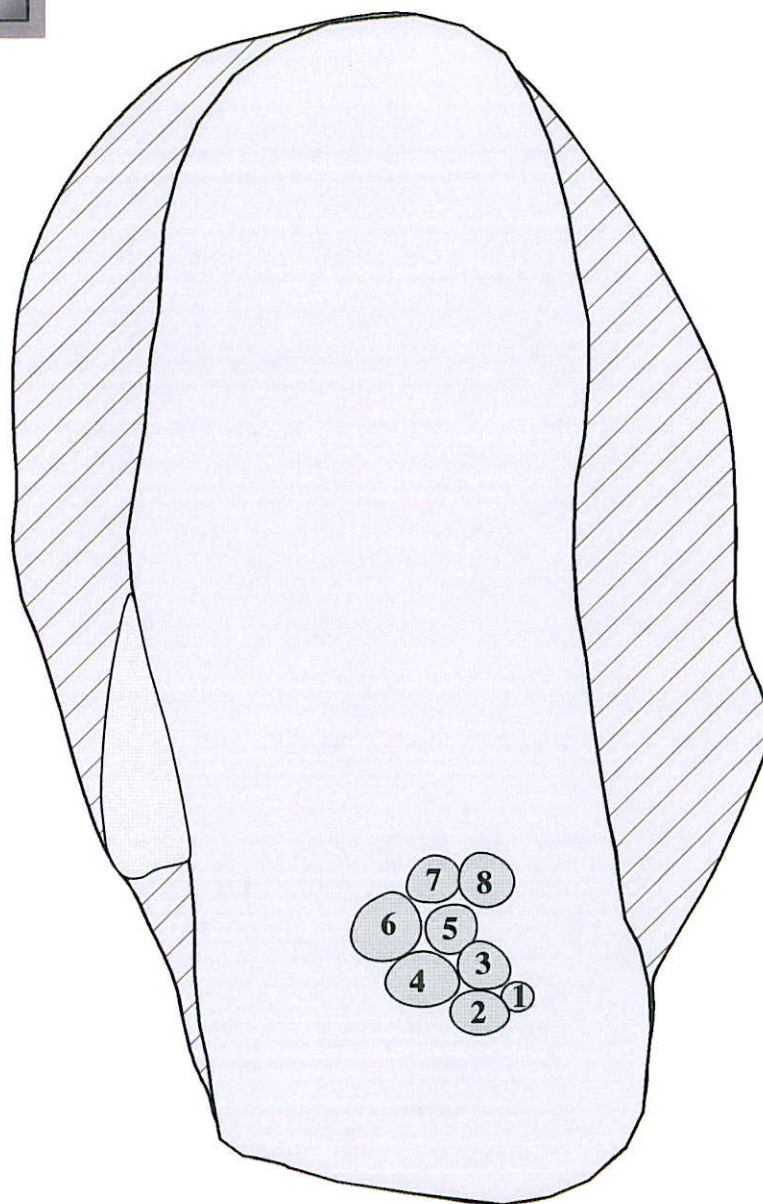
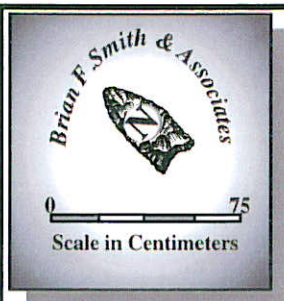
## **Bedrock Milling Feature V**

**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**

**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2–23**





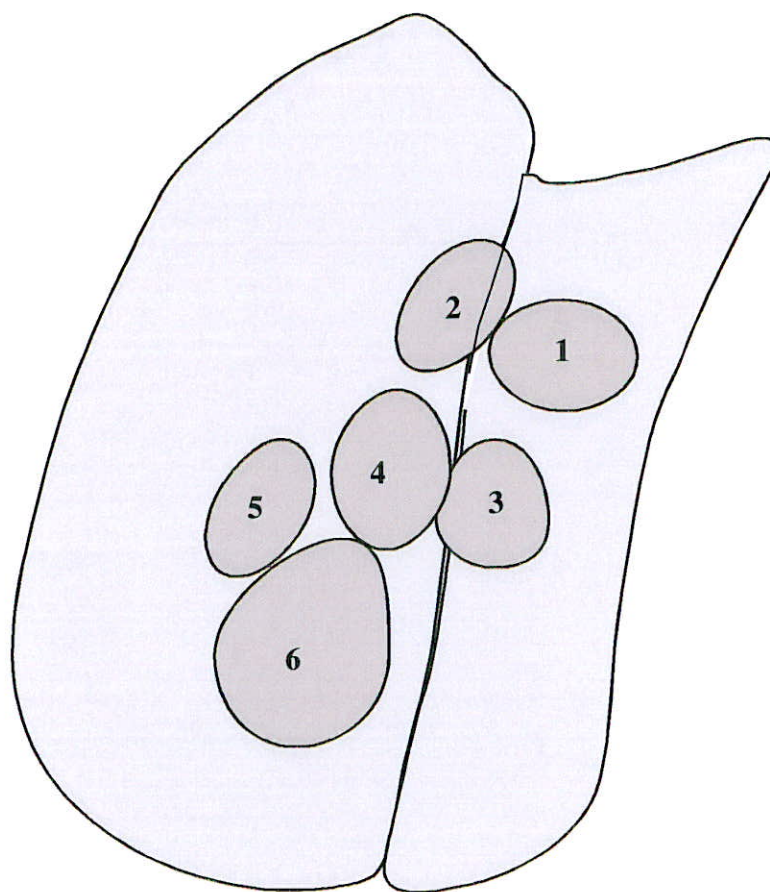
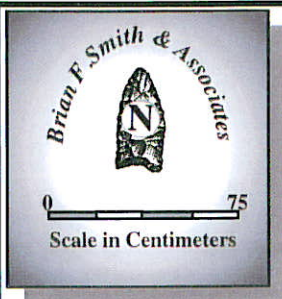
– Slick

## Bedrock Milling Feature W

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1

The Harmony Grove Village Project

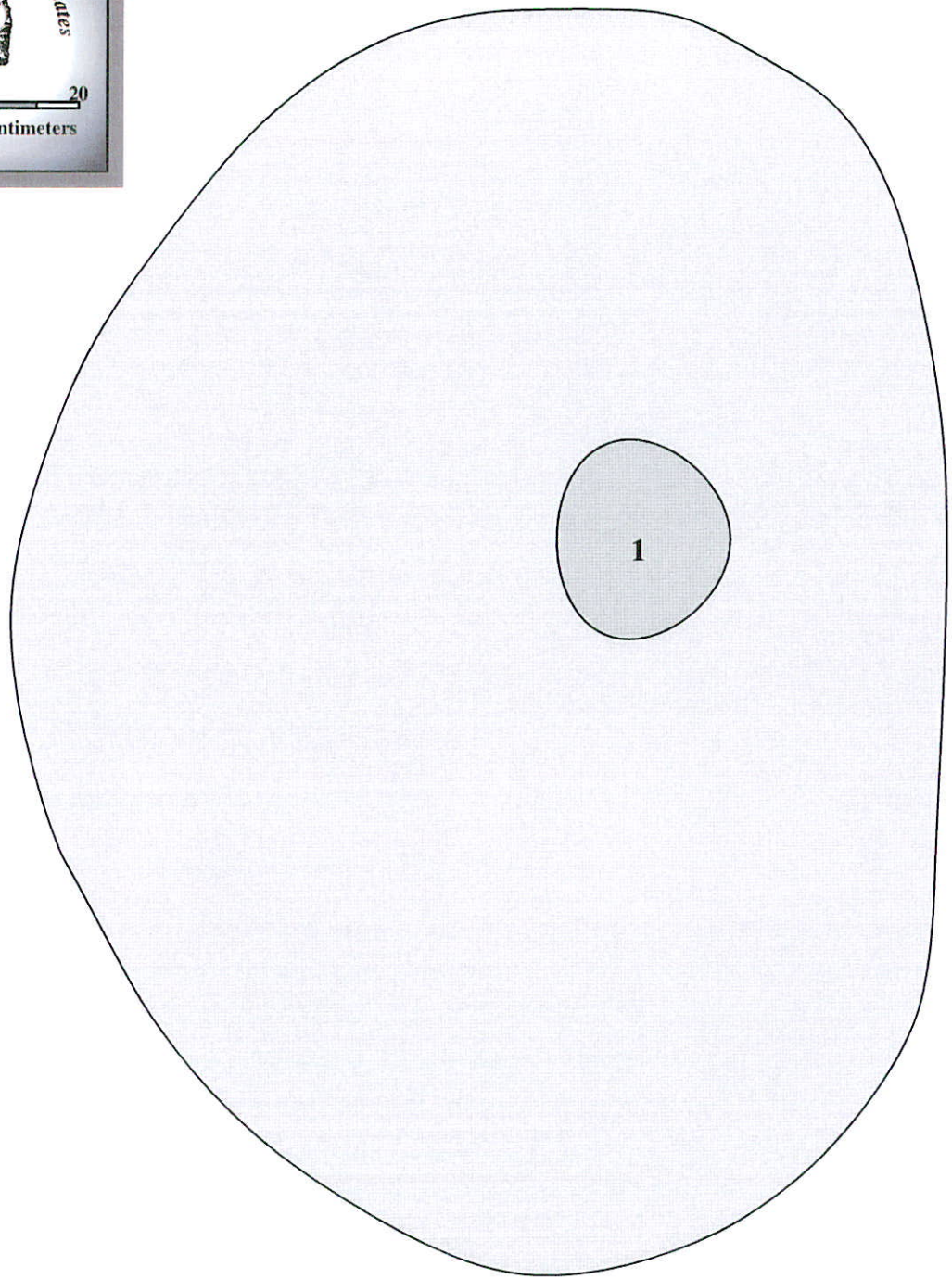
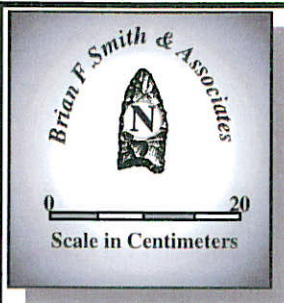
Figure 6.2–24



**Bedrock Milling Feature X**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-25**

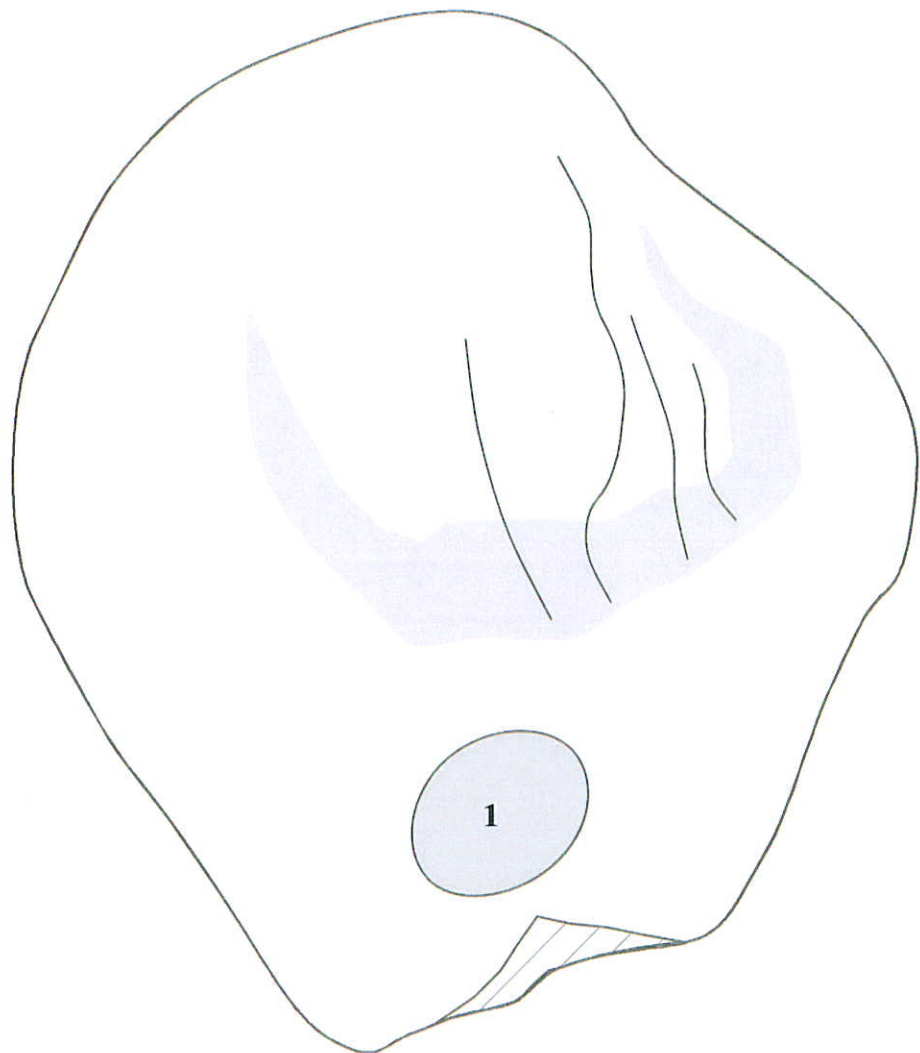
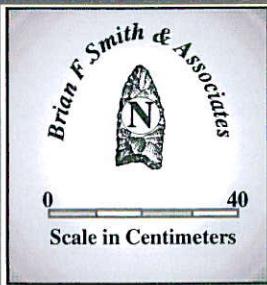




– Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature Y**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2–26**

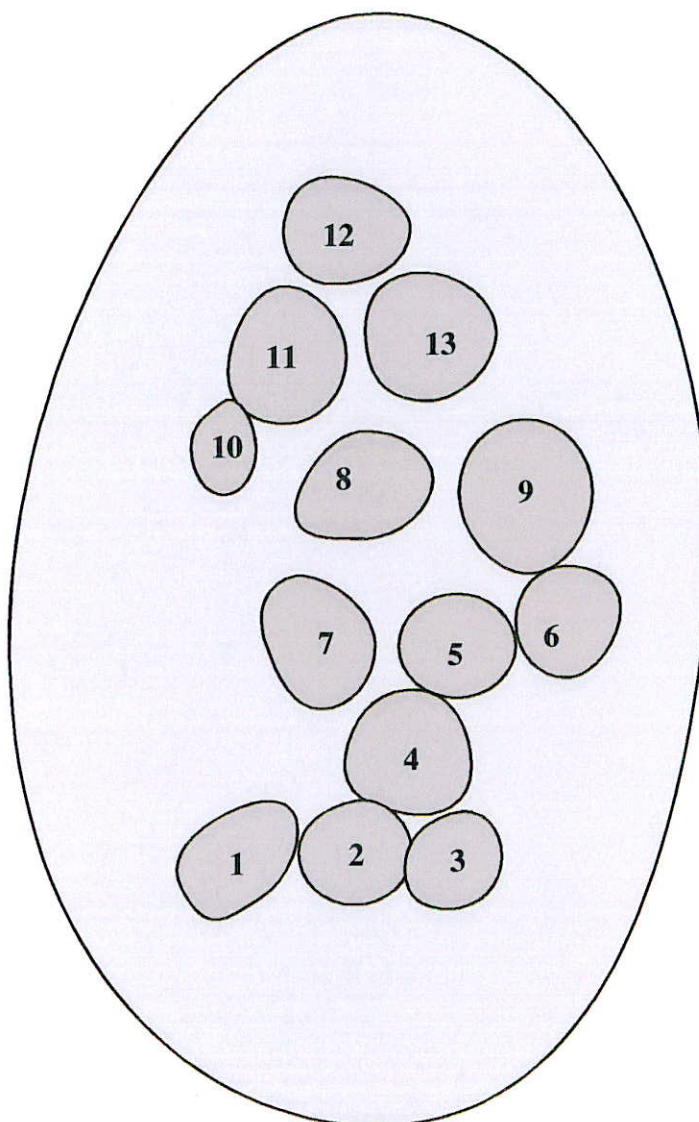
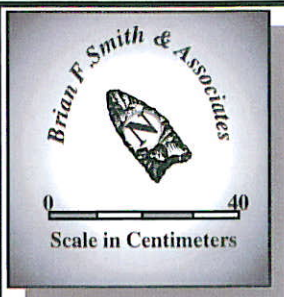


- Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature Z**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-27**





○ – Slick

## Bedrock Milling Feature AA

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.2–28





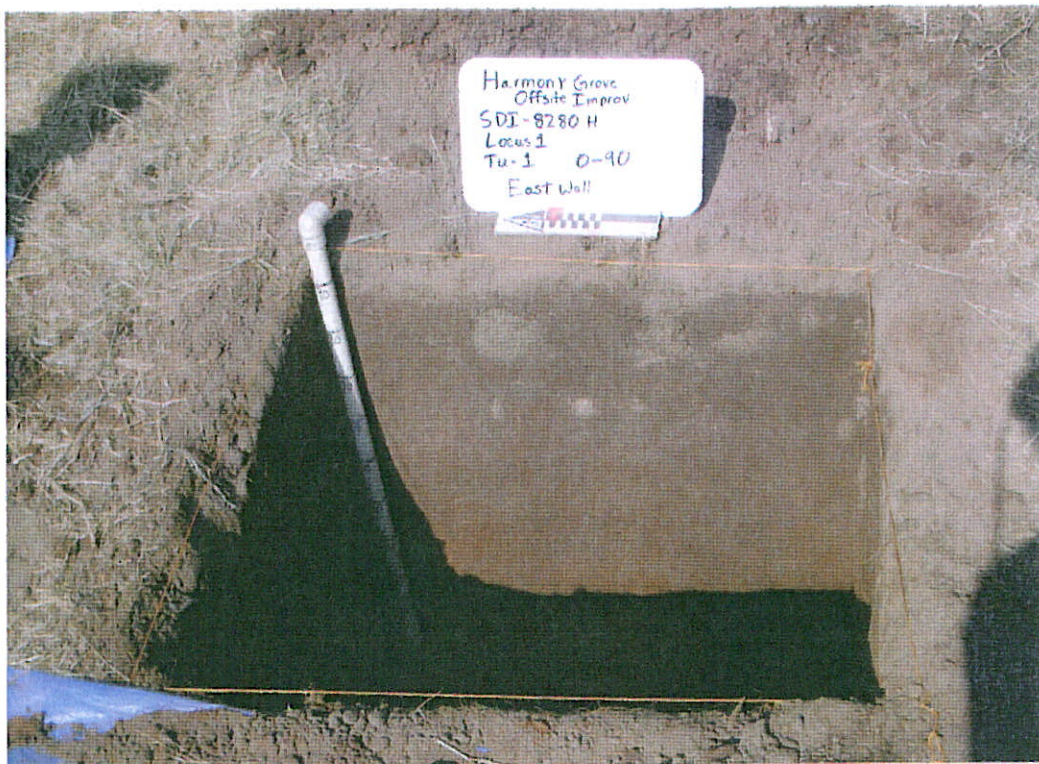
**Historic Structure 1, SDI-8280/H Locus 1, facing west.**

**Historic Structure 2, SDI-8280/H Locus 1, facing north.**



**Plate 6.2-4**





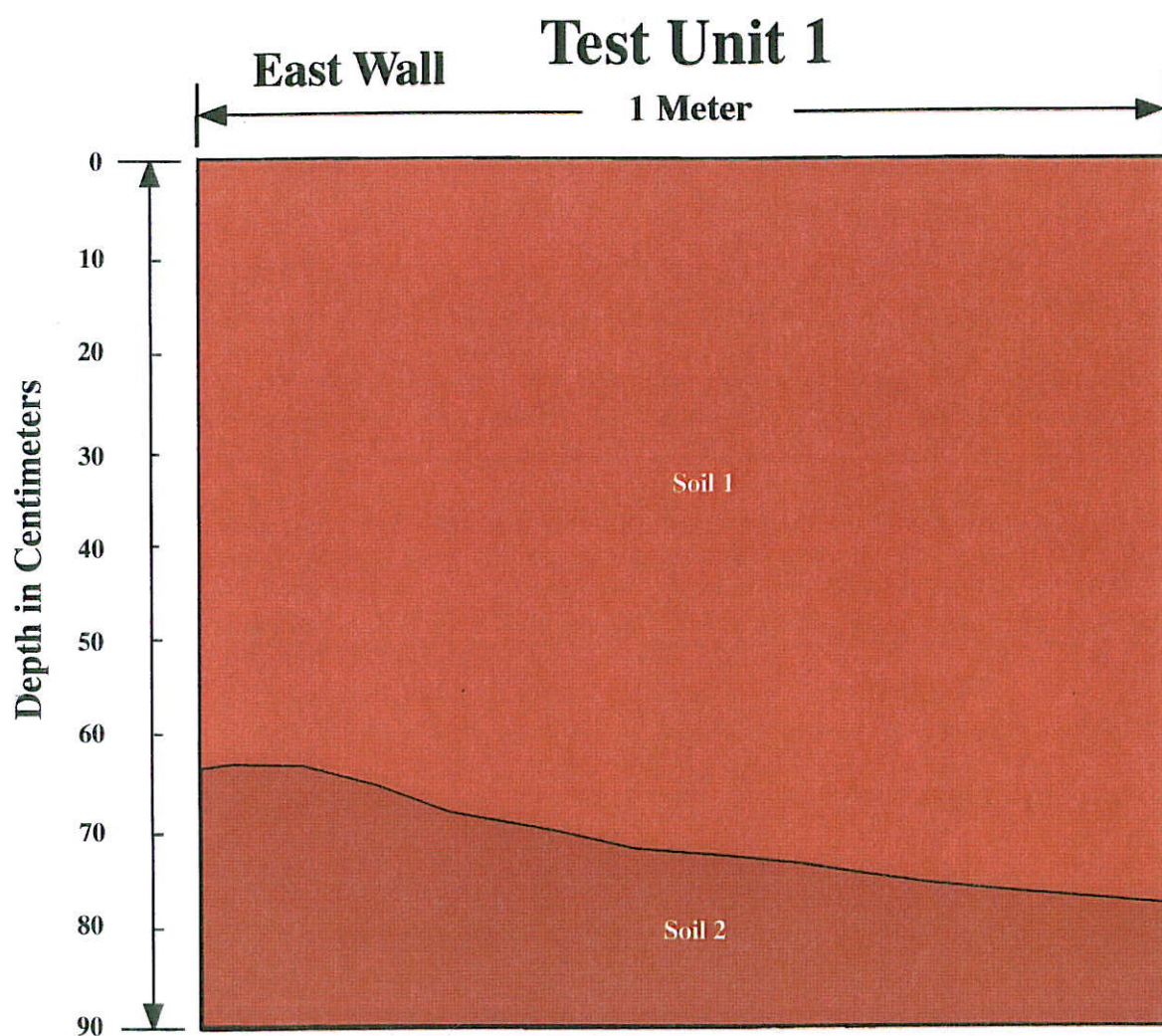
East Wall Profile of Test Unit 1, SDI-8280/H Locus 1.

East Wall Profile of Test Unit 2, SDI-8280/H Locus 1.



Plate 6.2-5



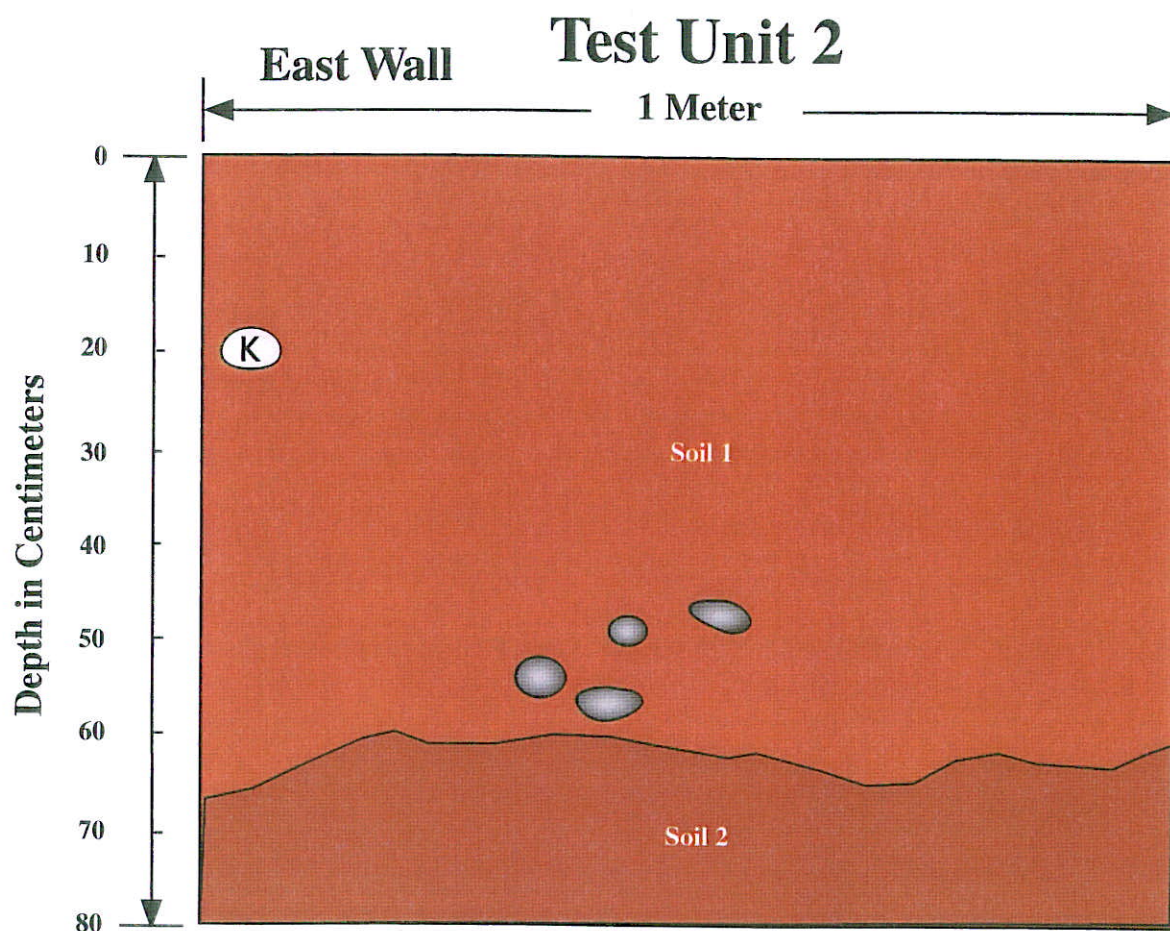




- 1 Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam.
- 2 Dark brown 7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay



**East Wall Profile of Unit 1**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.2-29**





-  - Rock
-  - Rodent Disturbance

-  1 Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam.
-  2 Dark brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay.

**East Wall Profile of Unit 2**  
 Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1  
 The Harmony Grove Village Project

**Figure 6.2-30**

**TABLE 6.2-1**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	1	Slick	10.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	16.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Collar	42.0 x 45.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	13.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Oval	20.0 x 27.0 x 3.0 cm.
	6	Slick	24.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	15.0 x 33.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	23.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	17.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	27.0 x 31.0 x 0.1 cm.
	11	Slick	16.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	12	Slick	19.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	13	Slick	28.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	14	Slick	19.0 x 20.0 x 3.0 cm.
	15	Slick	23.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	16	Slick	17.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
	17	Slick	16.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	18	Slick	24.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
B	1	Slick	20.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	20.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	18.0 x 20.0 x 12.0 cm.
	4	Slick	12.0 x 26.0 x 2.0 cm.
C	1	Basin	19.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
D	1	Slick	15.0 x 17.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	18.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	18.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	21.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Mortar Start	15.0 x 17.0 x 1.0 cm.



Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
	6	Slick	17.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	15.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
E	1	Slick	17.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	24.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	19.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
F	1	Slick	23.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
G	1	Slick	25.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
H	1	Slick	18.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	20.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	20.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	20.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	28.0 x 36.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	25.0 x 32.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	28.0 x 33.0 x 0.1 cm.
I	1	Slick	25.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	23.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	20.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	22.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	24.0 x 29.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	23.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	23.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	20.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	20.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	22.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	11	Slick	15.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	12	Slick	18.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	13	Slick	20.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	14	Slick	24.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	15	Slick	21.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	16	Slick	20.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
	17	Slick	21.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	18	Slick	18.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
	19	Slick	19.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	20	Slick	20.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
J	1	Slick	26.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	22.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	27.0 x 29.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	23.0 x 33.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	23.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	12.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	18.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	23.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	19.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	11	Slick	23.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	12	Slick	22.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	13	Slick	25.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	14	Slick	23.0 x 29.0 x 0.1 cm.
	15	Slick	21.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	16	Slick	25.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	17	Slick	22.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	18	Slick	22.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
K	1	Slick	18.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Oval	17.0 x 28.0 x 1.0 cm.
	3	Slick	15.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	16.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
L	1	Slick	23.0 x 29.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
M	1	Slick	25.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Basin	20.0 x 21.0 x 1.0 cm.
	3	Slick	19.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.



Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
N	1	Slick	20.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	17.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	21.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	18.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	21.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	18.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	15.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	23.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	24.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	23.0 x 29.0 x 0.1 cm.
	11	Slick	26.0 x 29.0 x 0.1 cm.
O	1	Slick	18.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	24.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	19.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
P	1	Slick	13.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Basin	19.0 x 21.0 x 1.5 cm.
	3	Slick	13.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
Q	1	Slick	28.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	21.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
R	1	Slick	34.0 x 36.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Mortar	15.0 x 19.0 x 7.0 cm.
	3	Slick	21.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	23.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	23.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	22.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	22.0 x 31.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	20.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	20.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	20.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	11	Slick	20.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	12	Slick	23.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
	13	Slick	18.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	14	Slick	25.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	15	Slick	18.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	16	Slick	16.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	17	Slick	17.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	18	Slick	18.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	19	Slick	16.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	20	Basin	16.0 x 22.0 x 3.0 cm.
	21	Slick	20.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	22	Slick	19.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	23	Slick	18.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	24	Slick	16.0 x 17.0 x 0.1 cm.
	25	Slick	18.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	26	Slick	10.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	27	Slick	20.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	28	Slick	14.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
	29	Slick	23.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	30	Slick	25.0 x 31.0 x 0.1 cm.
	31	Slick	18.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	32	Slick	21.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	33	Slick	12.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	34	Slick	24.0 x 34.0 x 0.1 cm.
	35	Slick	17.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
	36	Slick	20.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	37	Slick	12.0 x 12.0 x 0.1 cm.
	38	Slick	18.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	39	Slick	16.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
	40	Slick	11.0 x 13.0 x 0.1 cm.
	41	Slick	19.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
S	1	Slick	21.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	21.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
T	1	Slick	19.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.



Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
U	1	Slick	22.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
V	1	Basin	28.0 x 34.0 x 3.0 cm.
W	1	Slick	12.0 x 12.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	19.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	16.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	20.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	18.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	20.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	16.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	21.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
X	1	Slick	26.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	19.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	24.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	25.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	17.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	29.0 x 42.0 x 0.1 cm.
Y	1	Slick	24.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
Z	1	Slick	28.0 x 33.0 x 0.1 cm.
AA	1	Slick	23.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	21.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	20.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	26.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	24.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	23.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	24.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	23.0 x 29.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	27.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	18.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
	11	Slick	28.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	12	Slick	25.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	13	Slick	27.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.

**TABLE 6.2-2**  
**Summary of Surface Recovery, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**

Artifact Category	Surface Collection	Surface Scrape	Total	Percent
Lithic Production Waste:		-		
Debitage	10	-	10	3.97
Flakes	233	3	236	93.65
Groundstone Tools:				
Manos	2	-	2	0.79
Precision Tools:				
Retouched Flake		1	1	0.40
Utilized Flake	1	-	1	0.40
Pottery				
Sherd	2	-	2	0.79
Total:	248	4	252	100.00



**TABLE 6.2-3**  
**Shovel Test Recovery Data, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
ST-1	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-2	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
	30-40		No Recovery	
	40-50		No Recovery	
ST-3	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
	30-40		No Recovery	
	40-50		No Recovery	
	50-60		No Recovery	
ST-4	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-5	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-6	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-7	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-8	0-10	13	Flakes, MGM	86
	10-20	1	Flake, MGM	87
	20-30	0.1 g.	Bone	88
		4	Flakes, MGM	89
	30-40	1/ 2.0 g.	Retouched Flake, MGM	90
		5	Flakes, MGM	91
	40-50	0.1 g.	Bone	92
		1	PDL Chert, Flake	93
	50-60	14	Flakes, MGM	94
		2	Debitage, MGM	95
		3	Flakes, MGM	96
	60-70	2	Flakes, MGM	97
	70-80	<0.1 g.	Bone	98
		1	Flake, FGM	99
		2	Flakes, MGM	100
		1	Debitage, FGM	101
		1	Flake, FGM	102
		1	Debitage, MGM	103
		1	Flake, MGM	104
	90-100		No Recovery	
ST-9	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
	30-40		No Recovery	
ST-10	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-11	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	



Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
ST-12	20-30	1/ 3.1 g.	Retouched Flake, FGM	105
		1	Flake, MGM	106
	30-40	1	Utilized Flake, FGM	107
		3	Flakes, MGM	108
	40-50		No Recovery	
	0-10	2	Flakes, MGM	109
	10-20	0.3 g.	Bone	110
		2	Flakes, MGM	111
	20-30	1.2 g.	Bone	112
		2	Debitage, MGM	113
		1	Debitage, MGM	114
	30-40		No Recovery	
	40-50	0.6 g.	Bone	115
		9.2 g.	Marine Shell	116
	50-60		No Recovery	
	60-70		No Recovery	
ST-13	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20	1	Flake, FGM	117
		1	Flake, MGM	118
		1	Flake, Quartz	119
	20-30	5	Flakes, MGM	120
	30-40	1	Flake, MGM	121
		2	Flakes, Quartz	122
	40-50	1.6 g.	Bone	123
		6	Flakes, MGM	124
	50-60	1	Flake, FGM	125
		1	Flake, MGM	126
	60-70	0.7 g.	Bone	127
		1	Debitage, MGM	128
		5	Flake, MGM	129
		1	Debitage, Quartz	130
		1	Flake, Quartz	131
	70-80	0.2 g.	Bone	132
		1	Debitage, MGM	133
		1	Flake, MGM	134

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
	80-90	1/ 0.1 g.	Petrified Wood	135
		0.1 g.	Bone	136
		1	Flake, MGM	137
ST-14	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-15	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20	1	Flake, MGM	138
	20-30	2	Flakes, MGM	139
	30-40	1	Flake, PDL Chert	140
		1	Flake, MGM	141
	40-50	1	Flake, PDL Chert	142
		1	Debitage, MGM	143
		3	Flakes, MGM	144
	50-60	1/ 313.6 g.	Mano, Granite, Whole, Biface, Pecked	145
		3	Flakes, MGM	146
	60-70	<0.1 g.	Bone	147
		1	Flake, FGM	148
		1/ 6.5 g.	Flake Scraper, MGM, Whole	149
		6	Flakes, MGM	150
	70-80		No Recovery	
ST-16	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-17	0-10	1	Flake, MGM	151
		1	Flake, Quartz	152
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30	0.3 g.	Bone	153
		1/ 0.9 g.	Retouched Flake, MGM, Whole	154
		3	Flakes, MGM	155
	30-40	3	Flakes, MGM	156
		1	Flake, Quartz	157
	40-50	3	Flakes, MGM	158
	50-60	1	Flake, FGM	159



Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
		3	Flakes, MGM	160
		1	Flake, CGM	161
	60-70	0.5 g.	Bone	162
		2	Flake, FGM	163
		1	Debitage, MGM	164
		1	Flake, MGM	165
		1	Flake, Quartz	166
	70-80	0.3 g.	Bone	167
		10	Flakes, MGM	168
	80-90	1.0 g.	Bone	169
		3	Flakes, MGM	170
		1	Flake, Quartz	171
	90-100	<0.1 g.	Bone	172
		3	Flakes, MGM	173
ST-18	0-10	1	Flake, MGM	174
	10-20	1	Flake, MGM	175
	20-30		No Recovery	
	30-40		No Recovery	
ST-19	0-10	1	Flake, MGM	176
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-20	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30	1	Flake, MGM	177
	30-40	2	Flakes, MGM	178
	40-50	1	Flake, MGM	179
	50-60	4	Flakes, MGM	180
	60-70	3	Flakes, MGM	181
	70-80		No Recovery	
	80-90		No Recovery	

**TABLE 6.2-4**  
**Summary of Test Unit 1 Recovery by Depth, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**

Artifact Category	Depth (in centimeters)									Total	Percent
	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90		
Ecofacts:											
Bone	-	0.4 g.	<0.1 g.	0.4 g.	3.4 g.	0.6 g.	0.4 g.	0.5 g.	1.3 g.	7.1 g.	-
Lithic Production Waste:											
Debitage	1	5	8	-	3	2	-	1	-	20	6.97
Flakes	30	38	47	11	20	42	58	10	1	257	89.55
Groundstone Tools:											
Unidentifiable	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.35
Precision Tools:											
Flake Scraper	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.35
Retouched Flakes	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	1.39
Utilized Flakes	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	4	1.39
Totals:	33	43	56	12	24	47	59	11	1	287	100.00
Percent:	11.50	14.98	19.51	4.18	8.36	16.38	20.56	3.83	0.35	100.00	



**TABLE 6.2-5**  
**Test Unit 1 Recovery Data, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**

Test Unit	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
TU-1	0-10	2	Flakes, PDL Chert	184
		1	Flake, FGM	185
		1/ 3.9 g.	Retouched Flake, MGM, Fragment	186
		1/1.9 g.	Retouched Flake, MGM, Fragment	187
		1	Debitage, MGM	188
		27	Flakes, MGM	189
	10-20	0.4 g.	Bone	190
		5	Debitage, FGM	191
		36	Flakes, MGM	192
		2	Flakes, Quartz	193
	20-30	<0.1 g.	Bone	194
		1	Flake, PDL Chert	195
		1/ 17.3 g.	Groundstone Tool, Fragment	196
		8	Debitage, MGM	197
		45	Flakes, MGM	198
		1	Flake, Quartz	199
	30-40	0.4 g.	Bone	200
		1/ 1.6 g.	Utilized Flake, MGM, Whole	201
		11	Flakes, MGM	202
	40-50	3.4 g.	Bone	203
		1/ 24.4 g.	Utilized Flake, MGM, Whole	204
		3	Debitage, MGM	205

Test Unit	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
		20	Flakes, MGM	206
	50-60	0.6 g.	Bone	207
		1/ 40.8 g.	Flake Scraper, MGM, Whole	208
		1/ 21.1 g.	Utilized Flake, MGM, Whole	209
		1/ 2.2 g.	Retouched Flake, MGM, Whole	210
		2	Debitage, MGM	211
		40	Flakes, MGM	212
		2	Flakes, Quartz	213
	60-70	0.4 g.	Bone	214
		1	Flake, PDL Chert	215
		1/ 2.1 g.	Retouched Flake, MGM, Fragment	216
		53	Flakes, MGM	217
		4	Flakes, Quartz	218
	70-80	0.5 g.	Bone	219
		2	Debitage, CGM	220
		1/ 1.9 g.	Utilized Flake, MGM, Whole	221
		10	Flakes, MGM	222
	80-90	1.3 g.	Bone	223
		1	Flake, MGM	224



**TABLE 6.2-6**  
**Summary of Test Unit 2 Recovery by Depth, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**

Artifact Category	Depth (in centimeters)								Total	Percent
	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80		
Ecofacts:										
Bone	-	-	-	3.6 g.	6.1 g.	4.3 g.	1.3 g.	3.2 g.	18.5 g.	—
Lithic Production Waste:										
Debitage	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	2.59
Flakes	11	21	7	51	47	23	16	4	180	93.26
Precision Tools:										
Flake Scraper	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.52
Retouched Flake	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.52
Scraper Plane	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.52
Spoke Shave	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.52
Utilized Flakes	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	2.07
Totals:	11	22	8	53	53	25	17	4	193	100.00
Percent:	5.70	11.40	4.15	27.46	27.46	12.95	8.81	2.07	100.00	

**TABLE 6.2-7**  
**Test Unit 2 Recovery Data, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**

Test Unit	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
TU-2	0-10	11	Flakes, MGM	225
	10-20	1/ 2.1 g.	Utilized Flake, MGM, Whole	226
		19	Flakes, MGM	227
		1	Flake, Quartz	228
		1	Flake, Quartzite	229
	20-30	1/ 2.0 g.	Flake Scraper, MGM, Whole	230
		6	Flakes, MGM	231
		1	Flake, Quartz	232
	30-40	3.6 g.	Bone	233
		1/ 1.0 g.	Retouched Flake, MGM, Fragment	234
		1/ 41.4 g.	Utilized Flake, MGM, Whole	235
		47	Flakes, MGM	236
		3	Flakes, Quartz	237
		1	Flake, Quartzite	238
	40-50	6.1 g.	Bone	239
		1/ 60.0 g.	Scraper Plane, MGM, Whole	240
		1/ 11.4 g.	Utilized Flake, MGM, Whole	241
		4	Debitage, MGM	242
		40	Flakes, MGM	243
		3	Flakes, Quartz	244
	50-60	4.3 g.	Bone	245



Test Unit	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
		1	Debitage, Chert	246
		1/ 73.9 g.	Utilized Flake, MGM, Whole	247
		1/ 39.0 g.	Utilized Flake, MGM, Whole	248
		21	Flakes, MGM	249
		2	Flakes, Quartz	250
	60-70	1.3 g.	Bone	251
		1/ 25.5 g.	Spoke Shave, MGM, Whole	252
		15	Flakes, MGM	253
		1	Flake, Quartz	254
	70-80	3.2 g.	Bone	255
		3	Flakes, MGM	256
		1	Flake, Quartz	257

**TABLE 6.2-8**  
**Summary of Artifact Recovery, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**

Artifact Category	Surface Collection	Surface Scrape	Shovel Tests	Test Units	Total	Percent
Ecofact:						
Bone	-	-	7.3 g.	25.6 g.	32.9 g.	-
Marine Shell Unid.	-	-	9.2 g.	-	9.2 g.	-
Lithic Production Waste:						
Debitage	10	-	12	25	47	5.20
Flakes	233	3	153	437	826	91.47
Ground Stone Tools:						
Manos	2	-	1	-	3	0.33
Unidentifiable	-	-	-	1	1	0.11
Precision Tools:						
Flake Scrapers		-	1	2	3	0.33
Retouched Flakes	-	1	3	5	9	0.99
Scraper Plane	-	-	-	1	1	0.11
Spoke Shave		-	-	1	1	0.11
Utilized Flakes	1		-	8	9	0.99
Pottery:						
Sherds	2	-	-	-	2	0.80
Miscellaneous:						
Petrified Wood			1		1	0.11
Total:	248	4	171	480	903	100.00
Percent:	27.46	0.44	18.94	53.16	100.00	



**TABLE 6.2-9**  
**Lithic Material Distribution, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1**

Artifact Category	Chert	CGM	FGM	Granite	MGM	PDL Chert	Petrified Wood	Quartz	Quartzite	Total	Percent
Groundstone:											
Mano	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.33
Unidentifiable	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.11
Lithic Production Waste:											
Debitage	1	1	2	-	41	-	-	2	-	47	5.22
Flake	-	1	39	-	745	7	-	31	3	826	91.68
Precision:											
Flake Scraper	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	0.33
Retouched Flake	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	9	1.00
Scraper Plane	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.11
Spoke Shave	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.11
Utilized Flake	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	1.00
Miscellaneous:											
Petrified Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.11
Total:	1	2	42	3	809	7	1	33	3	901	100.00
Percent:	0.11	0.22	4.66	0.33	89.79	0.78	0.11	3.67	0.33	100.00	

### 6.3 Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2

#### 6.3.1 Site Description

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 is a prehistoric bedrock milling site and lithic scatter located on a low hill and south-facing slope, lying west of Locus 1 and northwest of Locus 4, in the western portion of the project area (Figure 1.0–4). Based on the current project plans, the southern portion of the site is situated within the proposed road alignment (Figure 2.0–4). The site consists of milling features and an artifact scatter, and portions were recently tested for significance in 2005 by EDAW, Inc. The site was relocated and subjected to an intensive testing program during the current investigation. Elevations at the site range from approximately 630 to 655 feet AMSL.

The site contains a large amount of bedrock and the area of the site south of the bedrock outcrops has been disturbed, with evidence of past clearing. In addition, many of the exposed bedrock outcrops at the site are extensively exfoliated, suggesting that more milling features may have been present but are now unidentifiable. Vegetation at the site consists primarily of native coastal sage scrub species, including several large oak trees, around the rock outcrops, and dense grasses and weeds in the disturbed areas. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.3–1 and pictured in Plate 6.3–1.

Testing of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 consisted of the removal of soils and vegetation from the margins of bedrock in search of grinding surfaces, mapping and recordation of milling features, mapping and collection of surface artifacts, a series of eight surface scrapes, and the excavation of 19 shovel test pits and one test unit. The testing program was conducted between April 26 and 27, 2005.

#### 6.3.2 Description of Field Investigations

The field investigations at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.0. Results of these field investigations are discussed in the following paragraphs.

##### Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts and features, and a datum was established at the site. The datum, as well as all artifacts, features, and excavations, were mapped using a handheld GPS unit. Vegetation consisted of dense grass over most of the site; subsequently, surface visibility was poor across the majority of the site. A total of 16 bedrock milling features were identified at the site, recorded as BMF A through P. The locations of these features are shown in Figure 6.3–1.

The bedrock milling features at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 contained a total of 164 grinding surfaces, consisting of 160 slicks, three basins, and a mortar start (Figures 6.3–2 to 6.3–17). Slicks identified at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 ranged in length from six to 35 centimeters.



Basins also found at the site ranged in length from 19 to 28 centimeters, and the mortar start measured 10 by 10 centimeters. As noted above, the surfaces of the bedrock outcrops were extremely weathered; therefore, the edges of the grinding surfaces were often difficult to identify. The bedrock milling features at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 are shown in Figures 6.3–2 through 6.3–17 and Plates 6.3–3 through 6.3–5. Measurements for individual grinding surfaces are presented in Table 6.3–1.

All artifacts observed on the surface of the site were mapped and collected, the locations of which are illustrated in Figure 6.3–1. The surface collection, summarized in Table 6.3–2 and consisted of 21 artifacts from 10 different surface locations. The artifact assemblage included one metate fragment, two percussion tools, three precision tools, and 15 pieces of lithic production waste. The surface scatter was located primarily near the largest bedrock outcrops in the center of the site and in the southern portion of the site. In addition to the surface collection, a series of eight 1 x 1 surface scrapes were conducted. For each surface scrape, the vegetation was removed from a 1 x 1 meter area, the surface of the area was scraped, and the removed soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth. The surface scrapes were employed as a response to the dense vegetation cover that severely limited ground visibility, and also because a lithic scatter had been previously recorded at the site. Recovery from the surface scrapes included 42 pieces of lithic production waste, 0.5 grams of bone, and <0.1 grams of marine shell (Table 6.3–2). The surface collection of artifacts and mapping of bedrock milling features resulted in the delineation of the surface expression of the portion of the site, which measures approximately 113 meters (371 feet) from north to south by 106 meters (348 feet) from east to west and covers approximately 6,607 square meters (71,119 square feet).

### Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface cultural deposits at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 was investigated through the excavation of a total of 19 STPs and one test unit. The STPs were positioned, based on the topography of the site and the location of surface artifacts and milling features, in order to determine the presence and extent of any subsurface expression at the site. The locations of the STPs are shown in Figure 6.3–1. All of the shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to at least 30 centimeters, unless bedrock was encountered. Several of the STPs, located in areas with dark midden soil, were excavated until a soil change was encountered. Eleven of the 19 STPs excavated at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 were positive for cultural material, consisting of 93 pieces of lithic production waste, four potsherds, one precision tool, and 2.2 grams of bone, with recovery to a depth of 70 centimeters. Detailed recovery information for all shovel tests excavations is presented in Table 6.3–3.

Subsurface testing of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 continued with the excavation of one standard 1 x 1 meter square test unit. The test unit (TU 1) was positioned to sample the area of greatest potential for subsurface deposits, as identified by the STPs and surface collections. TU



1 was placed near STP 4, which had positive recovery to a depth of 70 centimeters, and within an area where surface artifacts were recovered in the southern portion of the site. The location of TU 1 is shown in Figure 6.3–1. The test unit was excavated in standard decimeter levels to 80 centimeters, and all removed soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth. The recovery from TU 1 consisted of 335 pieces of lithic production waste, one retouched flake, two utilized flakes, and 12.3 grams of bone. Recovery information for TU 1 is summarized in Table 6.3–4 and detailed in Table 6.3–5. The soil from TU 1 was characterized as a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam underlain by dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) compact clay with decomposing granite inclusions. The north wall soil profile of TU 1 is presented in Plate 6.3–6 and Figure 6.3–18.

The subsurface expression of the site, as identified by the subsurface tests that produced artifacts, was smaller than the surface expression. The subsurface deposit at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 covers approximately 2,694 square meters (29,000 square feet).

### 6.3.3 Laboratory Analysis

Laboratory analysis for Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 included the standard procedures described in Section 4.0 of this report. All artifacts recovered from field investigations conducted at the site were returned to the laboratory facilities of BFSa for cataloging and further analysis. Recovery from Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 included a total of 499 artifacts, 15.0 grams of bone, and <0.1 grams of marine shell. Total artifact recovery from Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 is summarized in Table 6.3–6.

#### Lithic Artifact Analysis

Lithic production waste accounted for the largest category of lithic artifacts, representing 97.20% (N=485) of the lithic artifact collection and including 444 flakes and 41 pieces of debitage. The remaining lithic collection consisted of seven precision tools (1.40%), including a perforator, one retouched flake, two core tools, three utilized flakes, two percussion tools (0.40%), and a single ground stone tool, consisting of one metate fragment (0.20%). In addition to the lithic artifacts, four sherds of Tizon Brown Ware were recovered from the shovel test excavations (STP 6).

The lithic artifact collection included a range of material types, the majority of which are locally available. Local lithic materials included fine- and medium-grained metavolcanic rock (83.64%; N=414), quartz (14.14%; N=70), and granite (0.40%; N=2). Three other lithic materials were recovered from the site, including chert, PDL chert, and obsidian, none of which made up more than 1.21% of the remaining collection. All of these materials were found exclusively as lithic production waste. Although a known source of PDL chert is located in northern San Diego County, these latter materials are all assumed to be not immediately locally available. The material distribution of the lithic artifact assemblage is presented in Table 6.3–7.



#### *6.3.4 Discussion*

Surface investigations demonstrated that Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 consists of bedrock milling, a surface scatter of artifacts and a subsurface deposit. The overall site dimensions, as identified by bedrock milling features (BMF A through P) and the surface scatter, measure approximately 113 meters (371 feet) from north to south by 106 meters (348 feet) from east to west and covers approximately 6,607 square meters (71,119 square feet). The shovel tests and test unit excavated at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 identified the presence of an intact associated subsurface deposit. Eleven of the 19 shovel tests were positive for cultural material to a maximum depth of 70 centimeters. In addition, the test unit produced lithic tools and a small amount of faunal bone. Because the site contains surface artifacts, milling features, and an intact subsurface deposit, the site is determined to have additional research potential.

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 is interpreted as a temporary camp site; activities included floral food resource extraction and processing as well as lithic tool manufacture and maintenance. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the presence of the bedrock milling features and pottery suggests a Late Prehistoric Period assignment for the site. Based on the information derived from the current investigation, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 is considered to be significant according to criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5.

#### *6.3.5 Summary*

The investigation of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 revealed surface artifacts, 16 bedrock milling features, and the presence of an intact subsurface deposit. The bedrock milling features, lithic tools, pottery, and faunal remains present at the site indicate that activities at this location were focused on floral resource processing as well as lithic tool manufacture and maintenance. Subsistence at the site appears to have been based on a reliance on botanical and faunal resources. In addition, bone and a large amount of lithic artifacts were recovered from the test unit and several of the shovel tests, suggesting the potential for buried features. A Late Prehistoric utilization is suggested due to the presence of bedrock milling and four potsherds of Tizon Brown Ware.

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 exhibits the potential for subsurface deposits and/or buried cultural features. Because the testing and evaluation program identified an intact subsurface deposit, the site is considered to have additional research potential. Therefore, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2 is considered an important cultural resource according to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5.

**Figure 6.3-1**  
**Site Testing Map — Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**  
*(Deleted for Public Review; bound separately)*





**Overview of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2, facing northeast.**

**Site Center Overview of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2, facing northeast.**



**Plate 6.3-1**





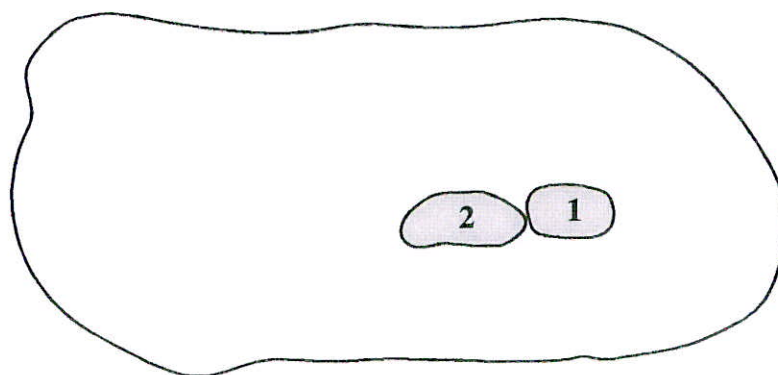
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2, Bedrock Milling Feature A (BMF A), facing south.**

**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2, Bedrock Milling Feature B (BMF B), facing east.**



**Plate 6.3-2**

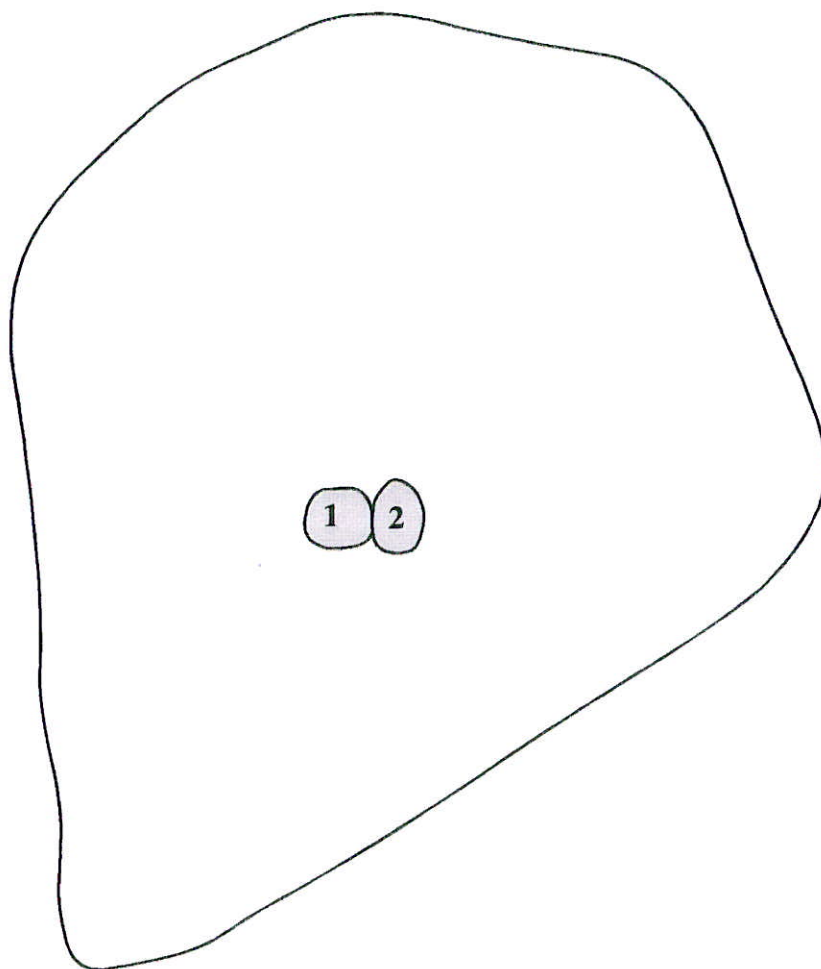
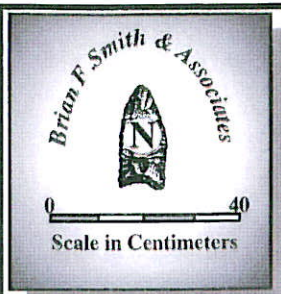




– Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature A**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.3–2**



– Slick

## **Bedrock Milling Feature B**

**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**

**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.3–3**





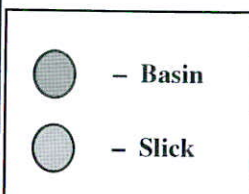
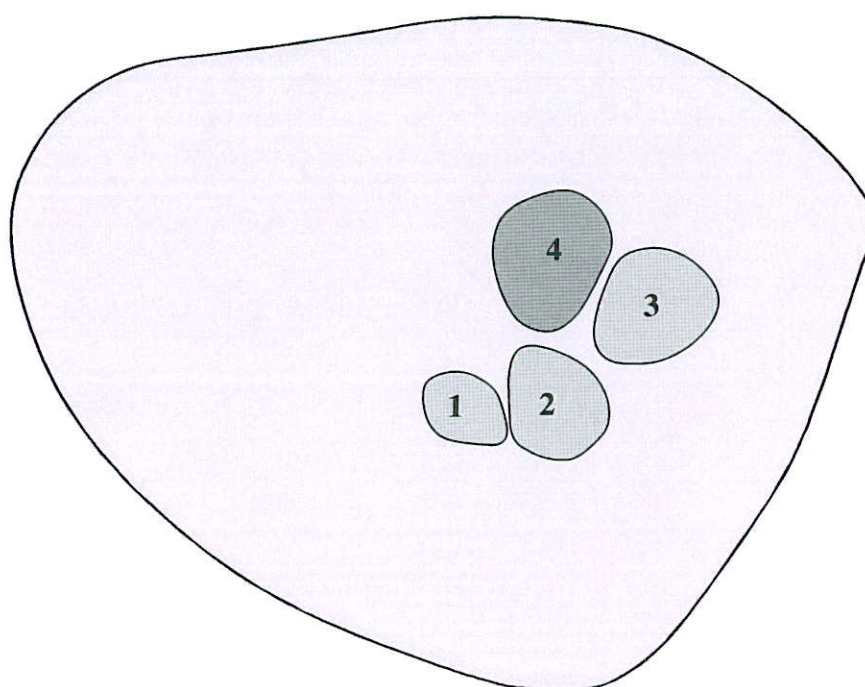
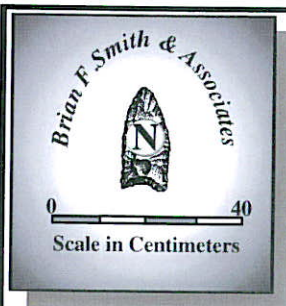
Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2, Bedrock Milling Feature C (BMF C), facing east.

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2, Bedrock Milling Feature D (BMF D), facing east.



Plate 6.3-3





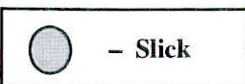
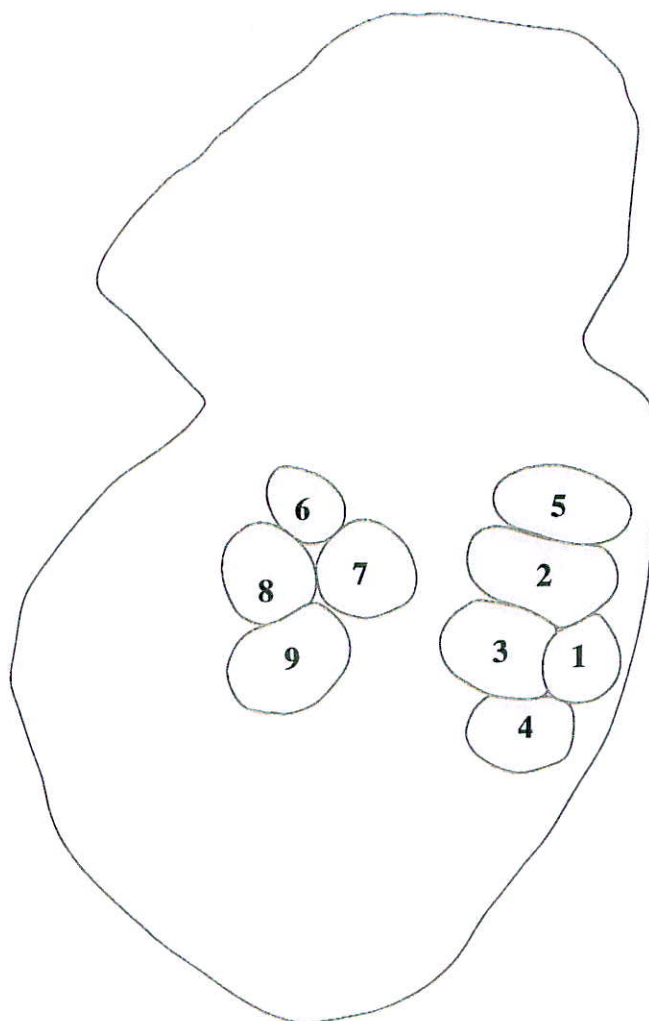
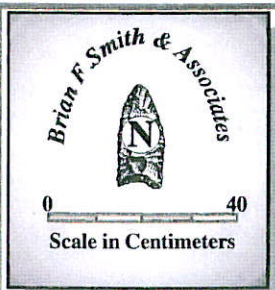
## Bedrock Milling Feature C

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.3-4





**Bedrock Milling Feature D**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.3-5**



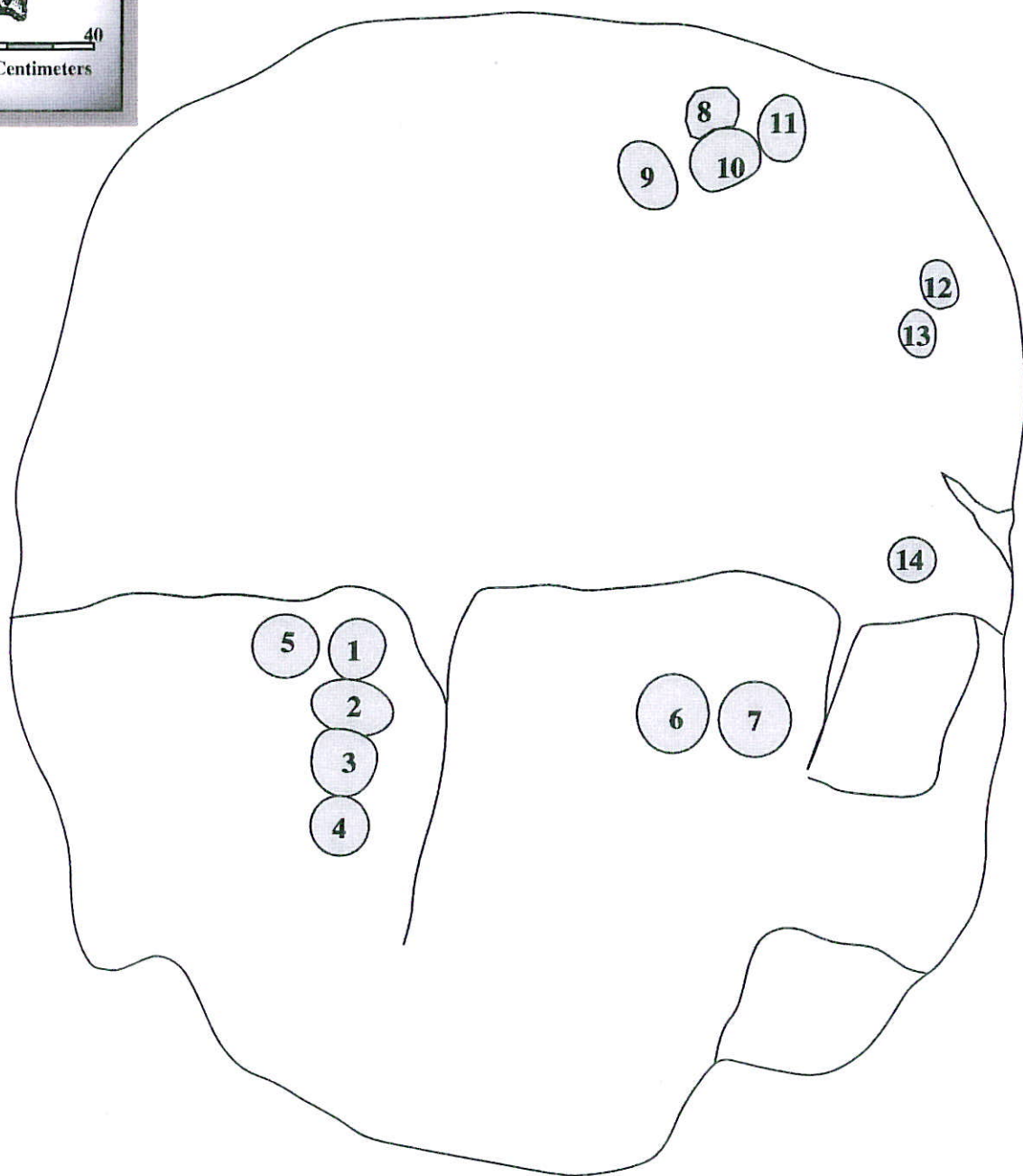
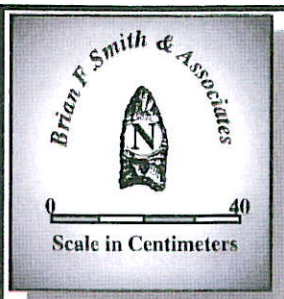
Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2, Bedrock Milling Feature E (BMF E), facing east.

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2, Bedrock Milling Feature F (BMF F), facing north.



Plate 6.3-4



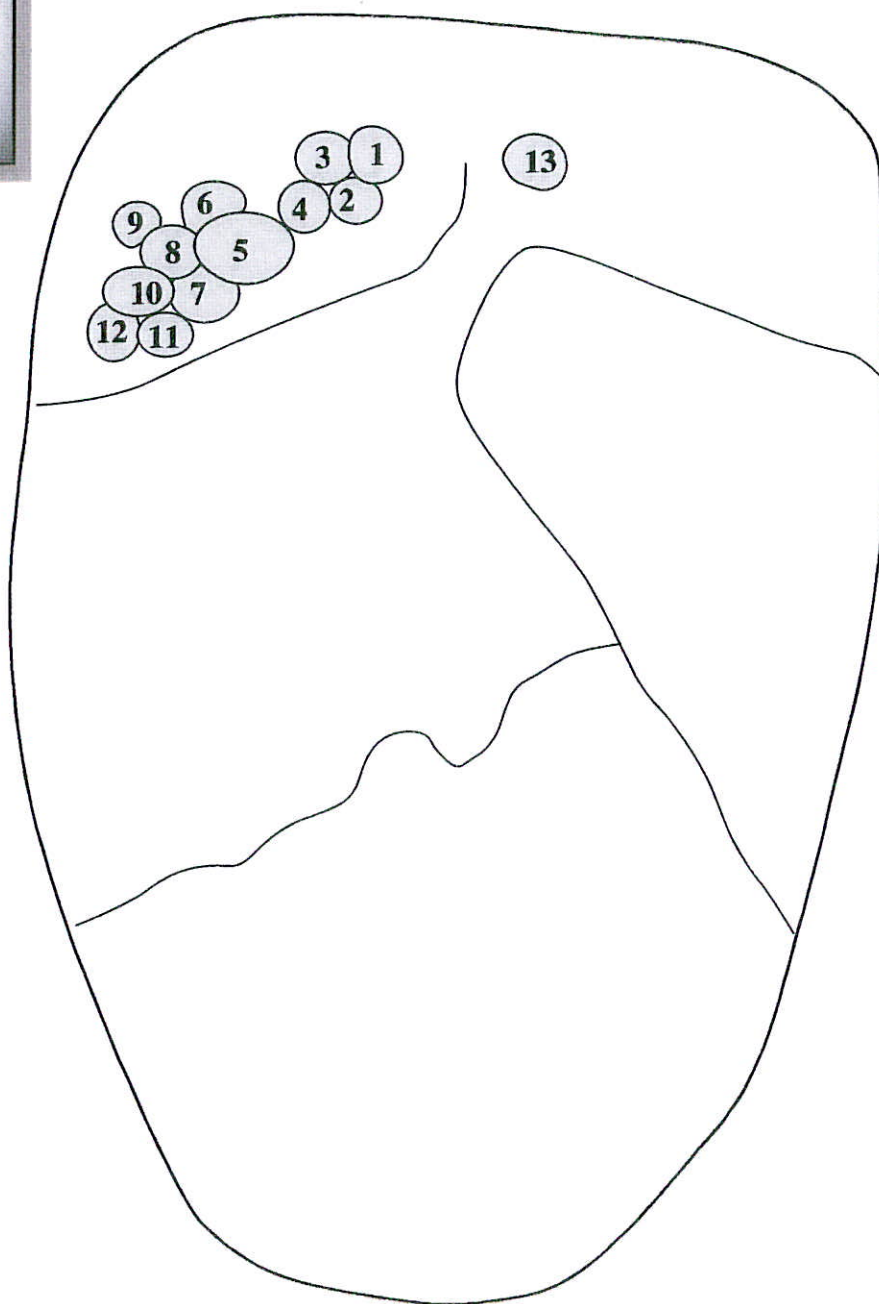
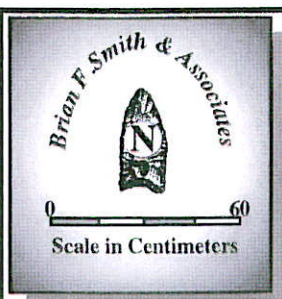


## Bedrock Milling Feature E

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.3-6



– Slick

## Bedrock Milling Feature F

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.3–7

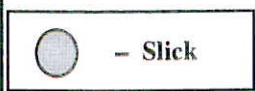
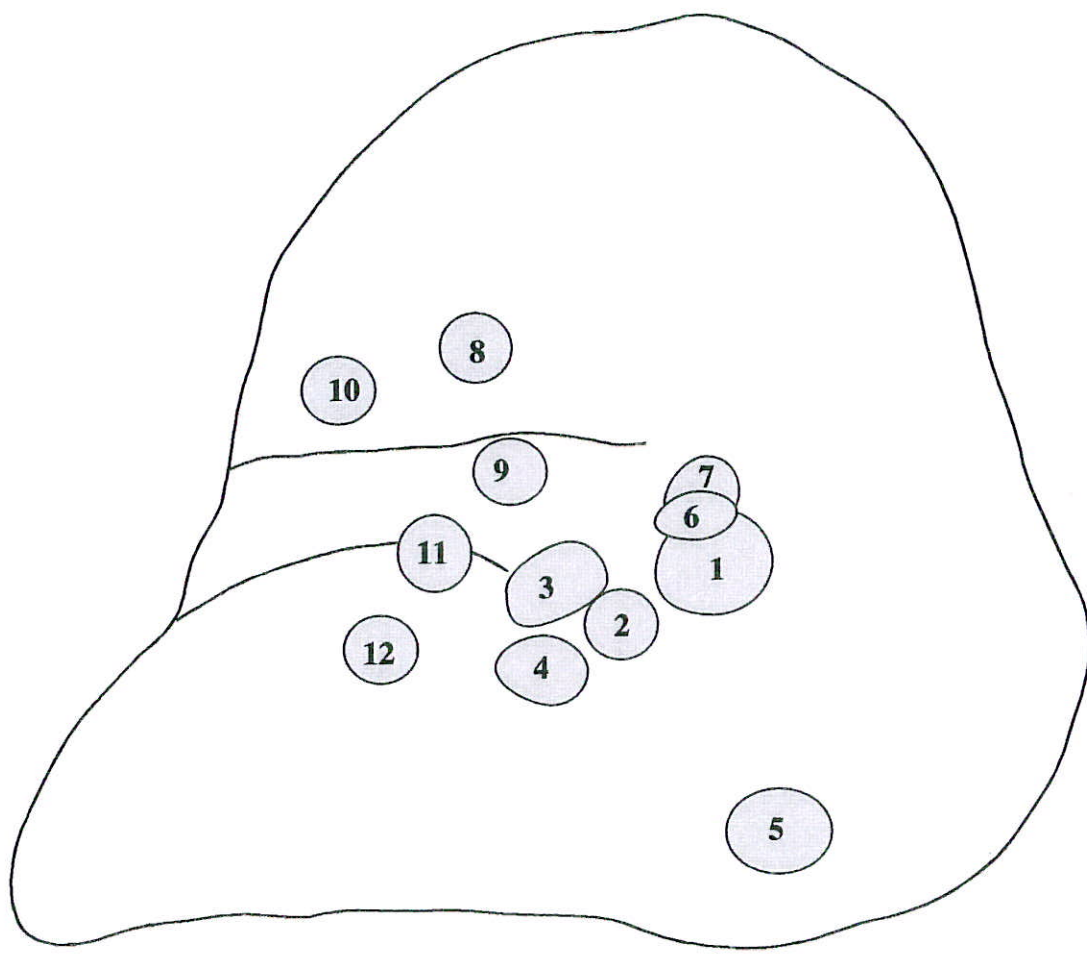
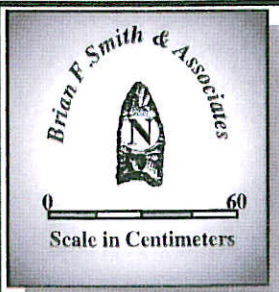




Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2, Bedrock Milling Feature G (BMF G), facing west.

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2, Bedrock Milling Feature H (BMF H), facing northeast.

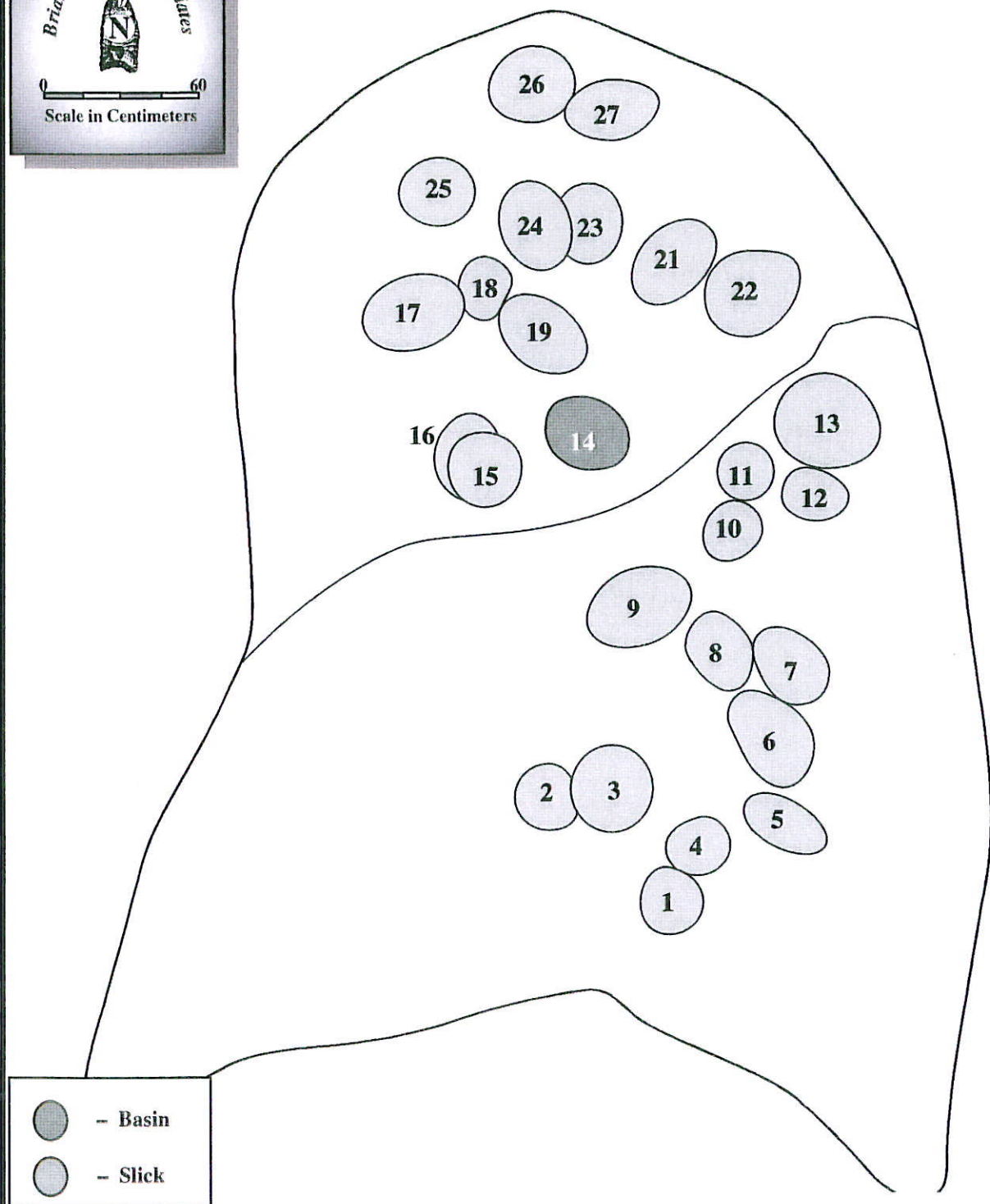
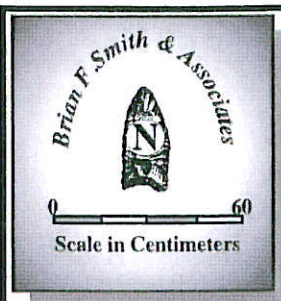




**Bedrock Milling Feature G**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.3-8**



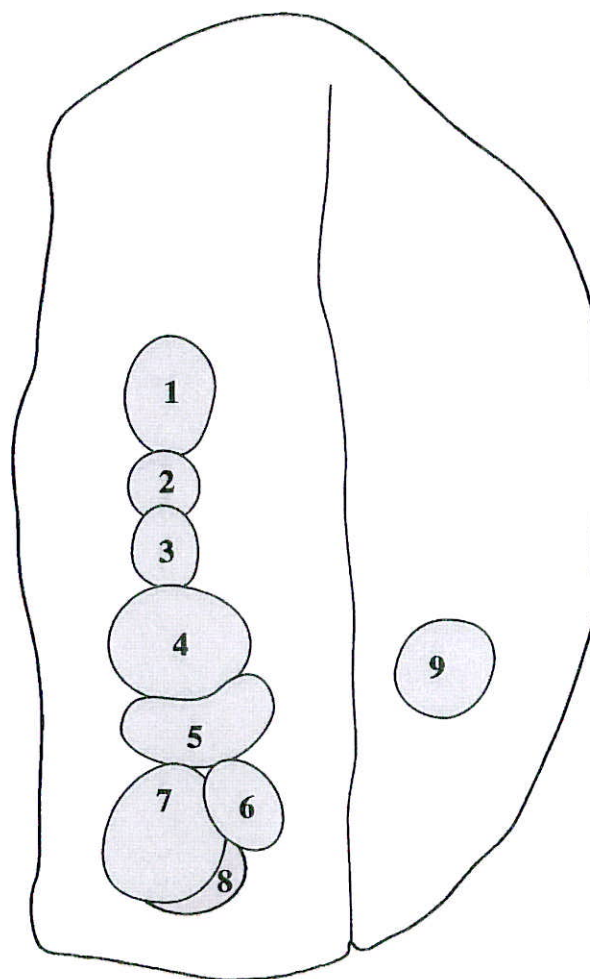
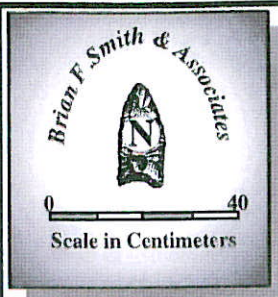


## Bedrock Milling Feature H

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.3-9



– Slick

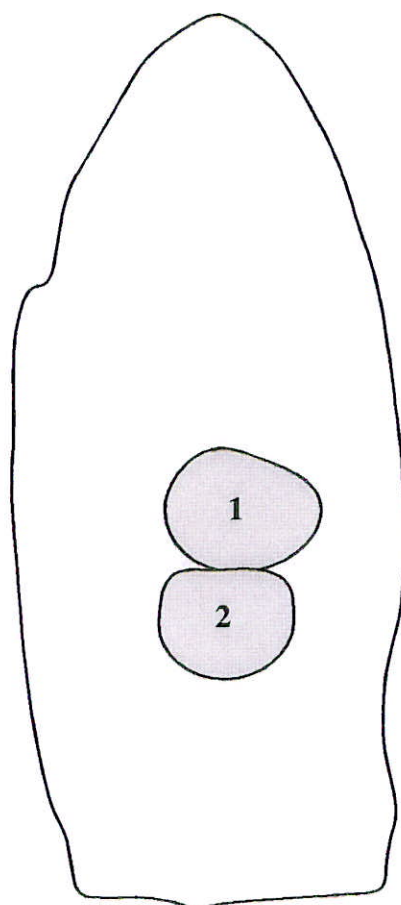
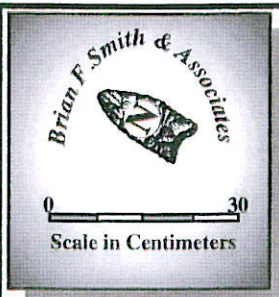
## Bedrock Milling Feature I

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.3–10

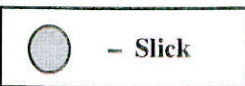
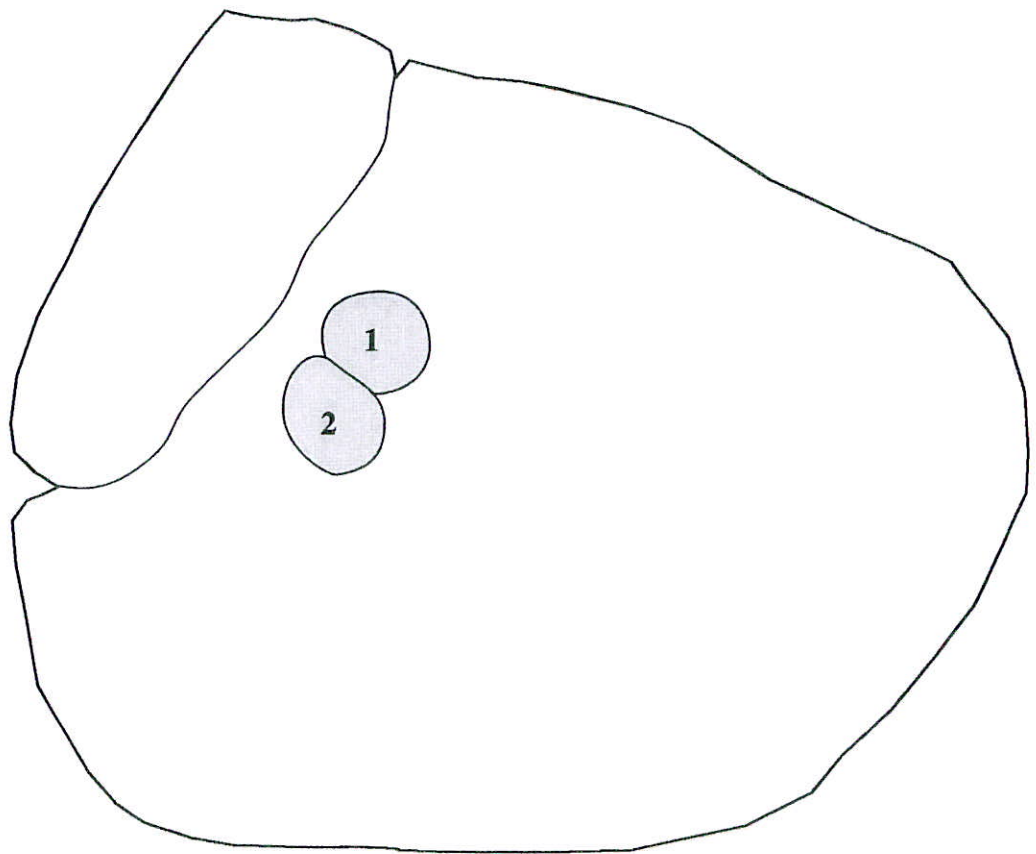




– Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature J**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

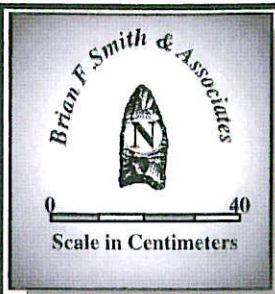
**Figure 6.3–11**



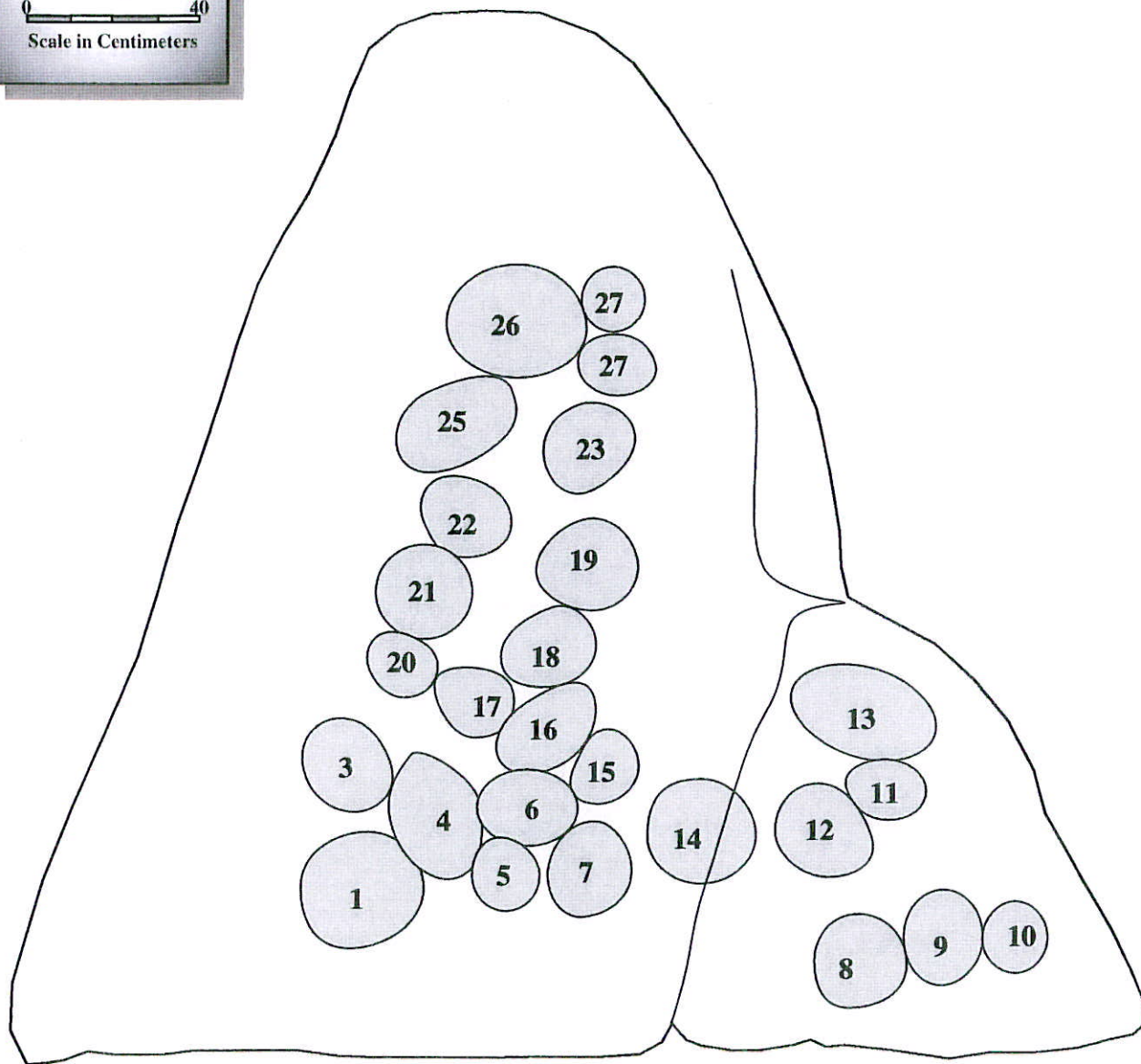
**Bedrock Milling Feature K**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.3-12**





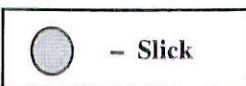
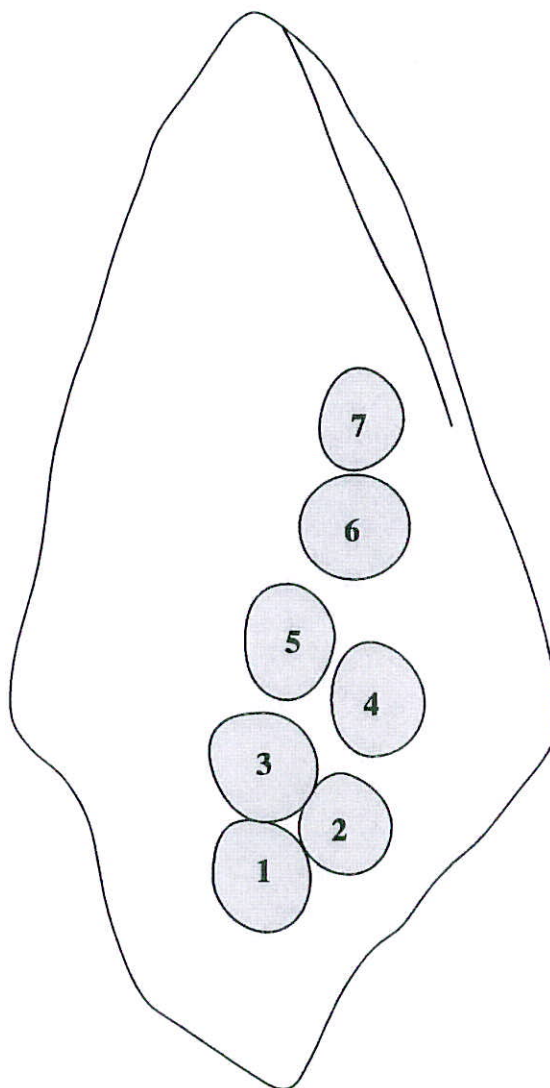
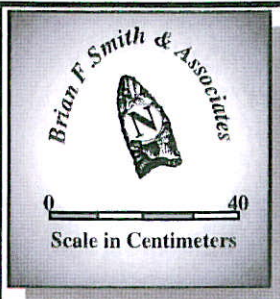
Scale in Centimeters



○ - Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature L**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.3-13**



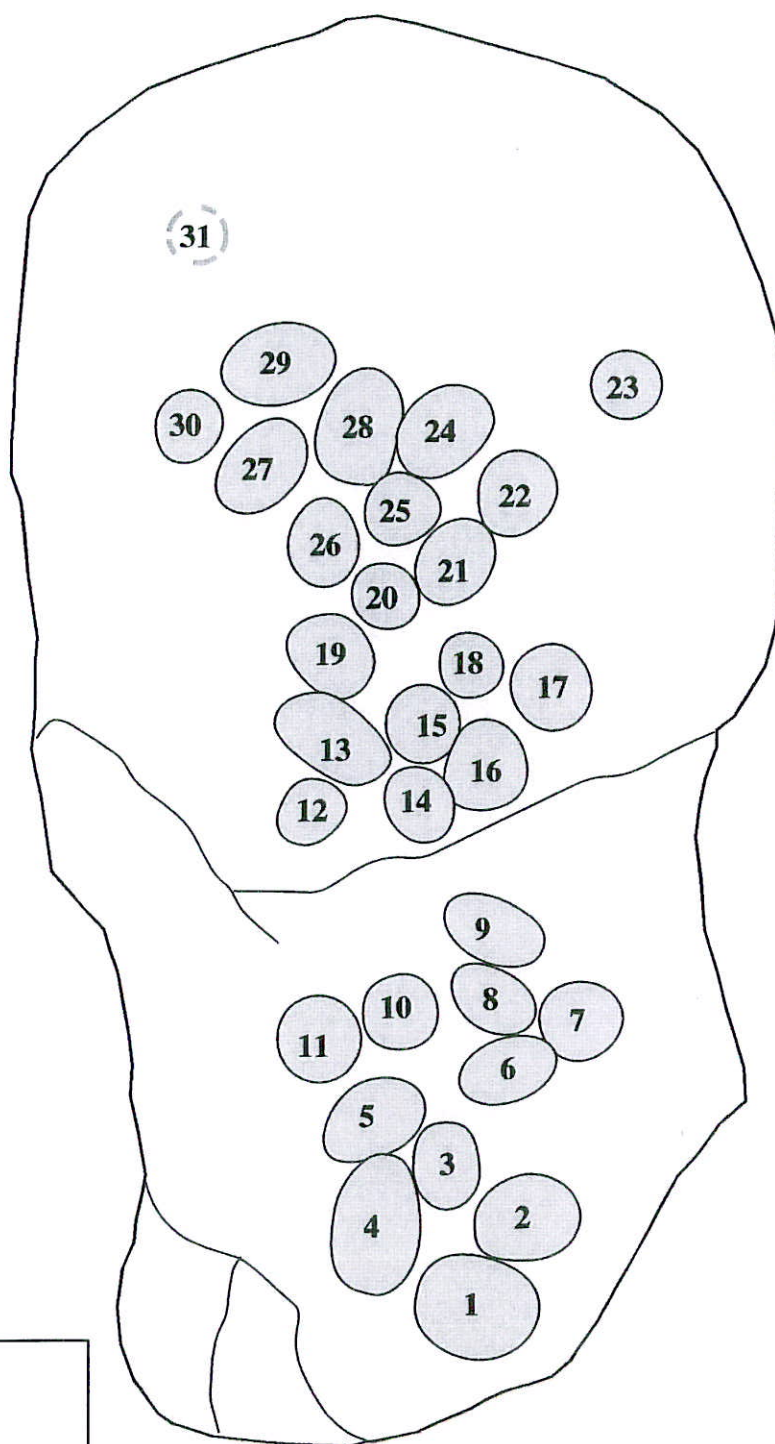
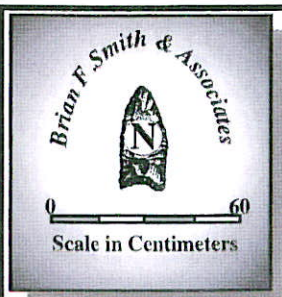
## Bedrock Milling Feature M



Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.3-14





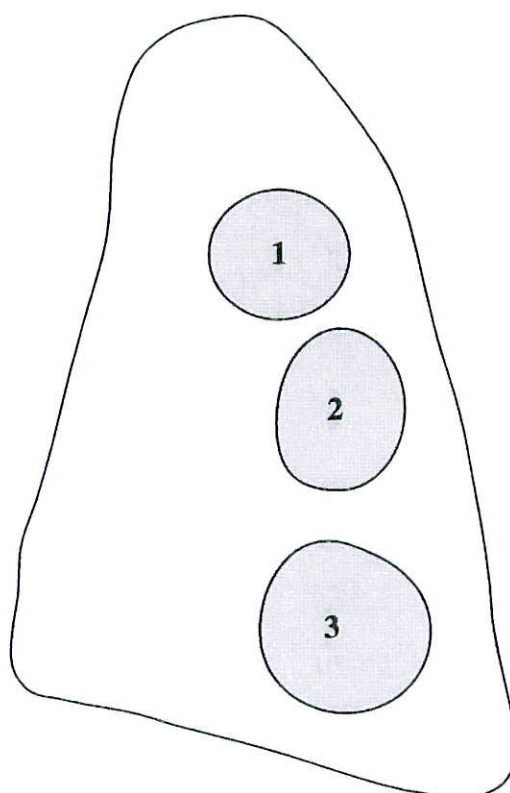
-  - Mortar Start
-  - Slick

## Bedrock Milling Feature N

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.3-15



- Slick

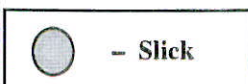
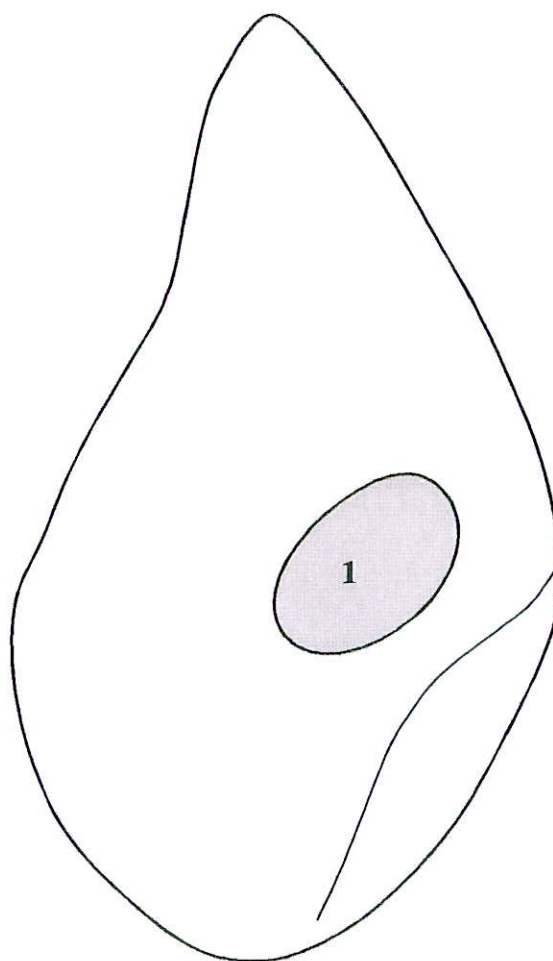
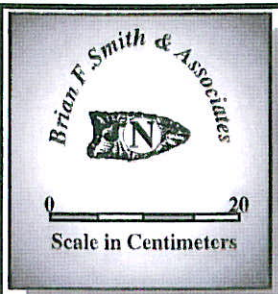
## Bedrock Milling Feature O

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2

The Harmony Grove Village Project

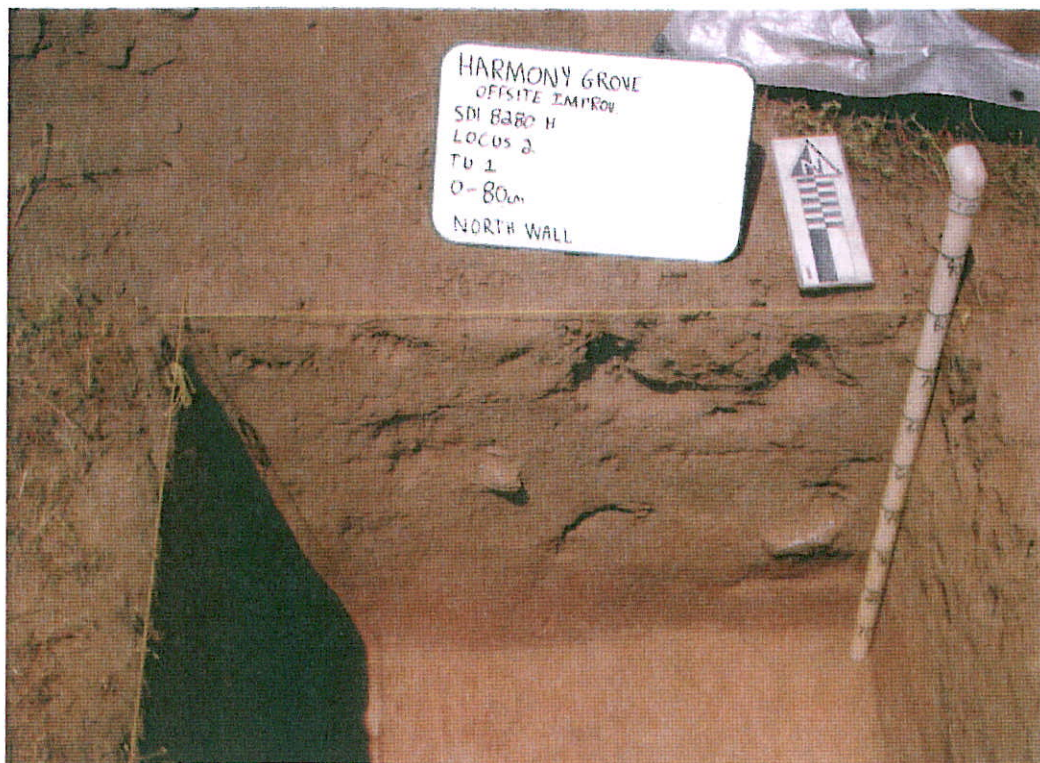
Figure 6.3-16





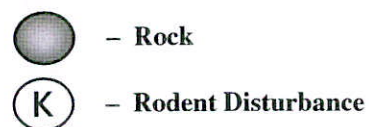
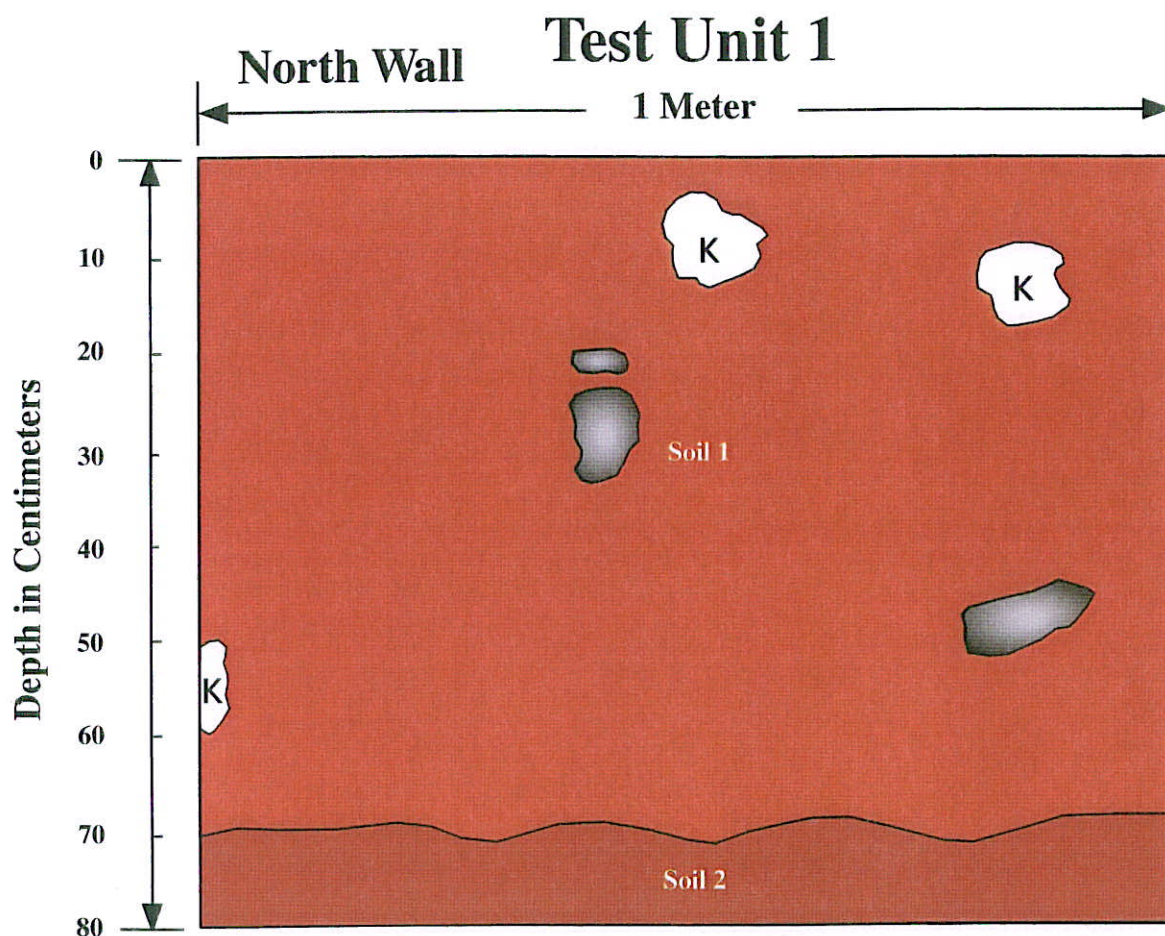
**Bedrock Milling Feature P**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.3-17**



**North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2.**





**1** Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam.

**2** Dark brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay.

**North Wall Profile of Unit 1**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.3-18**

**TABLE 6.3-1**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	1	Slick	12.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	16.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
B	1	Slick	16.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	18.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
C	1	Slick	16.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	20.0 x 23.0 x 7.0 cm.
	3	Slick	21.0 x 23.0 x 12.0 cm.
	4	Basin	23.0 x 28.0 x 2.0 cm.
D	1	Slick	26.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	19.0 x 31.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	25.0 x 29.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	20.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	19.0 x 29.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	16.0 x 17.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	10.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	22.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	25.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
E	1	Slick	20.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	20.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	20.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	21.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	24.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	22.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	22.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	20.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	18.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	22.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	11	Slick	17.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.



Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
F	12	Slick	19.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	13	Slick	15.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	1	Slick	18.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	19.0 x 22.0 x 1.0 cm.
	3	Slick	21.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	22.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	30.0 x 33.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	20.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	25.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	18.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	22.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	19.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	11	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
G	12	Slick	19.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	13	Slick	15.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	1	Slick	22.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	20.0 x 23.0 x 1.0 cm.
	3	Slick	20.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	22.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Basin	19.0 x 25.0 x 2.0 cm.
	6	Slick	17.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	10.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	19.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	20.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
H	11	Slick	20.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	12	Slick	19.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	1	Slick	20.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	19.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	24.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	20.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
	5	Slick	22.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	23.0 x 34.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	21.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	20.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	25.0 x 29.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	20.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	11	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	12	Slick	20.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	13	Slick	29.0 x 29.0 x 0.1 cm.
	14	Basin	20.0 x 27.0 x 3.0 cm.
	15	Slick	24.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	16	Slick	6.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	17	Slick	22.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	18	Slick	22.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	19	Slick	20.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	20	Slick	19.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	21	Slick	19.0 x 29.0 x 0.1 cm.
	22	Slick	21.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	23	Slick	21.0 x 29.0 x 0.1 cm.
	24	Slick	9.0 x 31.0 x 0.1 cm.
	25	Slick	25.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	26	Slick	22.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	27	Slick	17.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
I	1	Slick	22.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	17.0 x 17.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	19.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	23.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	15.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	14.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	23.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	7.0 x 16.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	19.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.



Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
J	1	Slick	17.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	18.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm
K	1	Slick	25.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	17.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm
L	1	Slick	22.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	19.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	20.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	18.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	12.0 x 14.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	19.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	15.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	15.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	14.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	14.0 x 14.0 x 0.1 cm.
	11	Slick	13.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm.
	12	Slick	19.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	13	Slick	20.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	14	Slick	18.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
	15	Slick	15.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm.
	16	Slick	14.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	17	Slick	18.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	18	Slick	17.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	19	Slick	20.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	20	Slick	19.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	21	Slick	23.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	22	Slick	19.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	23	Slick	23.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	24	Slick	16.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	25	Slick	18.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	26	Slick	22.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	27	Slick	18.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
M	1	Slick	20.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	19.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	18.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	18.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	22.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	19.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
N	1	Slick	22.0 x 33.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	22.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	16.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	25.0 x 35.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	23.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	18.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	21.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	15.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	16.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	22.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	11	Slick	21.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	12	Slick	22.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	13	Slick	20.0 x 32.0 x 0.1 cm.
	14	Slick	22.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	15	Slick	23.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	16	Slick	22.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	17	Slick	23.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	18	Slick	20.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	19	Slick	21.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	20	Slick	18.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	21	Slick	20.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	22	Slick	23.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	23	Slick	22.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	24	Slick	24.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	25	Slick	20.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	26	Slick	18.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.



Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
	27	Slick	20.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	28	Slick	20.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	29	Slick	18.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	30	Slick	18.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	31	Mortar Start	10.0 x 10.0 x 2.0 cm.
O	1	Slick	22.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	19.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	24.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
P	1	Slick	16.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.

**TABLE 6.3-2**  
**Summary of Surface Recovery, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**

Artifact Category	Surface Collection	Surface Scrape	Total	Percent
Ecofacts:				
Bone	-	0.5 g	0.5 g	-
Shell	-	<0.1 g	<0.1 g	-
Lithic Production Waste:				
Debitage	1	3	4	6.34
Flakes	14	39	53	84.13
Groundstone Tools:				
Metate	1	-	1	1.59
Percussion Tools:				
Hammerstones	2	-	2	3.17
Precision Tools:				
Core Tools	2	-	2	3.17
Utilized Flake	1	-	1	1.59
Total:	21	42	63	100.00



**TABLE 6.3-3**  
**Shovel Test Recovery Data, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
ST-1	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
	30-40		No Recovery	
	40-50		No Recovery	
ST-2	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30	1	Flake, MGM	37
	30-40		No Recovery	
ST-3	0-10	3	Flakes, MGM	38
	10-20	2	Debitage, MGM	39
		1	Flake, MGM	40
		1.8 g.	Bone	41
	20-30	1	Debitage, MGM	42
	30-40	2	Flakes, MGM	43
		1	Flake, Quartz	44
	40-50	1	Flake, FGM	45
		2	Flakes, MGM	46
ST-4	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30	3	Flakes, MGM	47
	30-40	3	Flakes, MGM	48
	40-50	1/26.6 g.	Perforator, MGM	49
		2	Flakes, MGM	50
	50-60	3	Flakes, MGM	51
	60-70	1	Flake, FGM	52

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
ST-5	0-10	2	Flakes, MGM	53
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-6	0-10	1	Sherd, TBW	54
		1	Debitage, MGM	55
	10-20	3	Flakes, FGM	56
		5	Flakes, MGM	57
	20-30	1	Sherd, TBW	58
		5	Flakes, FGM	59
	30-40	2	Sherds, TBW	60
		2	Flakes, FGM	61
ST-7	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-8	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-9	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
	30-40		No Recovery	
	40-50		No Recovery	
	50-60		No Recovery	
	60-70		No Recovery	
ST-10	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	



Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-11	0-10	5	Flakes, MGM	63
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-12	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20	1	Flake, MGM	64
	20-30		No Recovery	
	30-40		No Recovery	
ST-13	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-14	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20	1	Flake, MGM	65
	20-30		No Recovery	
	30-40	1	Flake, FGM	66
		2	Flakes, MGM	67
		1	Flake, Obsidian	68
	40-50		No Recovery	
	50-60		No Recovery	
ST-15	0-10	1	Flake, FGM	69
		11	Flakes, MGM	70
		2	Flakes, Quartz	71
	10-20	1	Flake, MGM	72
	20-30	1	Flake, FGM	73
		6	Flakes, MGM	74
		0.1 g.	Bone	75
	30-40	2	Flakes, MGM	76
		1	Flake, Quartz	77
	40-50	1	Flake, MGM	78
		1	Flake, Quartz	79
		0.1 g.	Bone	80
	50-60	1	Flake, MGM	81

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
	60-70	0.2 g.	Bone No Recovery	82
ST-16	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20	1	Flake, MGM	83
		1	Flake, Quartz	84
	20-30	1	Flake, MGM	85
	30-40	1	Flake, MGM	86
	40-50		No Recovery	
	50-60		No Recovery	
ST-17	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20	2	Flakes, MGM	133
	20-30	1	Flake, MGM	134
	30-40	1	Flake, Quartz	135
	40-50		No Recovery	
	50-60	1	Flake, MGM	136
	60-70		No Recovery	
	70-80		No Recovery	
ST-18	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	
ST-19	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20		No Recovery	
	20-30		No Recovery	



**TABLE 6.3-4**  
**Summary of Test Unit Recovery by Depth, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**

Artifact Category	Depth (in centimeters)							Total	Percent
	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70		
Ecofacts:									
Bone	2.1 g.	5.4 g.	2.8 g.	0.4 g.	-	0.9 g.	0.7 g.	12.3 g.	—
Lithic Production Waste:									
Debitage	5	10	6	1	6	3	1	32	9.47
Flakes	81	65	56	34	24	26	17	303	89.64
Precision Tools:									
Retouched Flake	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.30
Utilized Flakes	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.59
Totals:	87	77	62	35	30	29	18	338	100.00
Percent:	25.74	22.78	18.34	10.36	8.87	8.58	5.33	100.00	

**TABLE 6.3-5**  
**Test Unit Recovery Data, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**

Test Unit	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
TU-1	0-10	1	Flake, PDL Chert	87
		1	Flake, Granite	88
		3	Flakes, FGM	89
		1/16.5 g.	Utilized Flake, Whole, MGM	90
		2	Debitage, MGM	91
		68	Flakes, MGM	92
		3	Debitage, Quartz	93
		8	Flakes, Quartz	94
		2.1 g.	Bone	95
	10-20	2	Flake, PDL Chert	96
		2	Flakes, FGM	97
		1/5.5 g.	Retouched Flake, Fragment, MGM	98
		1/18.5 g.	Utilized Flake, Whole, MGM	99
		4	Debitage, MGM	100
		49	Flakes, MGM	101
		1	Flake, Obsidian	102
		6	Debitage, Quartz	103
		11	Flakes, Quartz	104
		5.4 g.	Bone	105
	20-30	4	Flakes, FGM	106



Test Unit	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
		2	Debitage, MGM	107
		42	Flakes, MGM	108
		4	Debitage, Quartz	109
		10	Flakes, Quartz	110
		2.8 g.	Bone	111
	30-40	1	Flake, PDL Chert	112
		1	Flake, Chert	113
		3	Flakes, FGM	114
		24	Flakes, MGM	115
		1	Debitage, Quartz	116
		5	Flakes, Quartz	117
		0.4 g.	Bone	118
	40-50	5	Flakes, FGM	119
		3	Debitage, MGM	120
		19	Flakes, MGM	121
		3	Debitage, Quartz	122
	50-60	3	Debitage, MGM	123
		21	Flakes, MGM	124
		5	Flakes, Quartz	125
		0.9 g.	Bone	126
	60-70	1	Flake, PDL Chert	127
		1	Flake, FGM	128
		1	Debitage, MGM	129
		12	Flakes, MGM	130
		3	Flakes, Quartz	131

Test Unit	Depth (cm.)	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Cat. No.
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0.7 g.

Bone

132

70-80

No Recovery



**TABLE 6.3-6**  
**Summary of Artifact Recovery, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**

Artifact Category	Surface Collection	Surface Scrape	Shovel Tests	Test Unit	Total	Percent
Ecofact:						
Bone	-	0.5 g.	2.2 g.	12.3 g.	15.0 g.	-
Marine Shell Unid.	-	<0.1 g.	-	-	<0.1g.	-
Lithic Production Waste:						
Debitage	1	3	5	32	41	8.22
Flakes	14	39	88	303	444	88.98
Ground Stone Tools:						
Metate	1	-	-	-	1	0.20
Percussion Tools:						
Hammerstones	2	-	-	-	2	0.40
Precision Tools:						
Core Tools	2	-	-	-	2	0.40
Perforator	-	-	1	-	1	0.20
Retouched Flake	-	-	-	1	1	0.20
Utilized Flake	1	-	-	2	3	0.60
Pottery:						
Sherds	-	-	4		4	0.80
Total:	21	42	98	338	499	100.00
Percent:	4.21	8.42	19.64	67.73	100.00	

**TABLE 6.3-7**  
**Lithic Material Distribution, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 2**

Artifact Category	Chert	FGM	Granite	MGM	Obsidian	PDL Chert	Quartz	Total	Percent
Groundstone:									
Metate	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.20
Lithic Production Waste:									
Debitage	-	-	-	23	-	-	18	41	8.29
Flake	1	37	1	345	2	6	52	444	89.70
Percussion:									
Hammerstone	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	0.40
Precision:									
Core Tool	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	0.40
Perforator	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.20
Retouched	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.20
Flake	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.20
Utilized	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	0.61
Flake	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	0.61
Total:	1	38	2	376	2	6	70	495	100.00
Percent:	0.20	7.68	0.40	75.96	0.20	1.21	14.14	100.00	

*Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.*



## **6.4 Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4**

### *6.4.1 Site Description*

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4 is a prehistoric bedrock milling site located on the crest of a low hill and a northeast-facing slope south of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 1, along the southern edge of the project area (Figure 1.0–4). This locus of the site was identified during the current investigation and subsequently subjected to a significance testing program, and consists of 15 bedrock milling features. Elevations at the site range from approximately 650 to 660 feet AMSL.

The majority of the site has been disturbed, with evidence of past clearing and dirt trails running along the eastern and western edges of the site. Indicative of the site disturbances, vegetation at the site consists of introduced grasses and weeds and eucalyptus trees, with a few remnants of native sage scrub species, such as oak trees, cactus and poison oak around the rock outcrops. In addition, many of the exposed bedrock boulders at the site are extensively exfoliated, suggesting that more milling features may have been present but are now unidentifiable. The general configuration of the resource is depicted in Figure 6.4–1, and pictured in Plate 6.4–1.

Testing of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4 consisted of the removal of soils and vegetation from the margins of bedrock in search of grinding surfaces, mapping and recordation of the milling features, and the excavation of ten shovel test pits. The testing program was conducted on April 27, 2005.

### *6.4.2 Description of Field Investigations*

Field investigations at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.0. Results of these field investigations are discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts and features, and a datum was established at the site. The datum, as well as all features and excavations, were mapped using a handheld GPS unit. Vegetation was dense throughout most of the area, including around the bedrock outcrops; subsequently, surface visibility was poor across the majority of the site. A total of 15 bedrock milling features were identified, recorded as BMF A through O. The locations of these features are shown in Figure 6.4–1.

The bedrock milling features at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4 contained a total of 100 grinding surfaces, consisting of 98 slicks, one basin, and one oval (Figure 6.4–2 through 6.4–16). Slicks identified at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4 ranged in length from 11 to 42 centimeters. The basin measured 23 by 35 centimeters, and the oval measured 20 by 42 centimeters (Table 6.4–1). As previously noted, the surfaces of the bedrock outcrops were extremely weathered; therefore,



the edges of the grinding surfaces were often difficult to identify. The bedrock milling features at Site SDI-8280/H LOCUS 4 are shown in Plates 6.4-2 through 6.4-9 and Figures 6.4-2 through 6.4-16. Measurements for individual grinding surfaces are presented in Table 6.4-1.

The entire surface of the site was thoroughly inspected for the presence of surface artifacts, but no prehistoric artifacts were identified. However, a single historic bottle was identified and collected from the surface of the site. As no prehistoric surface artifacts were present at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, the mapping of the bedrock milling features resulted in the delineation of the surface expression of the site, which measures approximately 48 meters (156 feet) from north to south by 62 meters (205 feet) from west to east and covers approximately 2,217 square meters (23,867 square feet).

#### Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface cultural deposits at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4 was investigated through the excavation of 10 shovel test pits (STPs). The STPs were positioned, based on the topography of the site and the location of the milling features, in order to test for the presence of a subsurface expression at the site; however, the density of the bedrock outcrops in some areas prevented the placement of STPs near certain features. The locations of these STPs are shown in Figure 6.4-1, and detailed excavation data is presented in Table 6.4-2. All of the shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a minimum of 30 centimeters, unless bedrock was encountered. None of the STPs excavated at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4 were positive for cultural material. As no subsurface artifacts were recovered from the the STP excavations, no test unit was excavated at the site.

#### *6.4.3 Discussion*

The current testing program demonstrated that Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4 consists solely of bedrock milling. The overall site dimensions, as identified by bedrock milling features (BMF A through O), measure 48 meters (156 feet) from north to south by 62 meters (205 feet) from west to east and covers approximately 2,217 square meters (23,867 square feet). The shovel test excavations recovered no artifacts, indicating that there are no intact subsurface deposits at Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4. Based on the absence of surface artifacts or a subsurface deposit, the site exhibits no additional research potential.

The site is interpreted as a resource processing area associated with the larger important loci of the site; activities included floral food resource extraction and processing. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, but the presence of the bedrock milling features suggests a Late Prehistoric Period assignment for the site. Based on the information derived from the testing program, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4 is considered not significant according to criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5.



#### *6.4.4 Summary*

The investigation of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4 revealed 15 bedrock milling features with no associated cultural deposit. The milling features present at the site indicate that activities were focused on floral food processing. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, but a Late Prehistoric utilization is suggested by the presence of bedrock milling.

Site SDI-8280/H LOCUS 4 exhibits no intact subsurface cultural deposits and no potential for buried cultural features. The site exhibits no unique elements and no additional research potential. Therefore, according to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4 is not considered an important cultural resource.

**Figure 6.4-1**  
**Site Testing Map — Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4**  
*(Deleted for Public Review; bound separately)*





**Overview of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, facing northeast.**

**Overview of Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, facing southeast.**





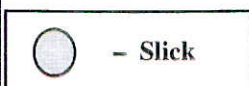
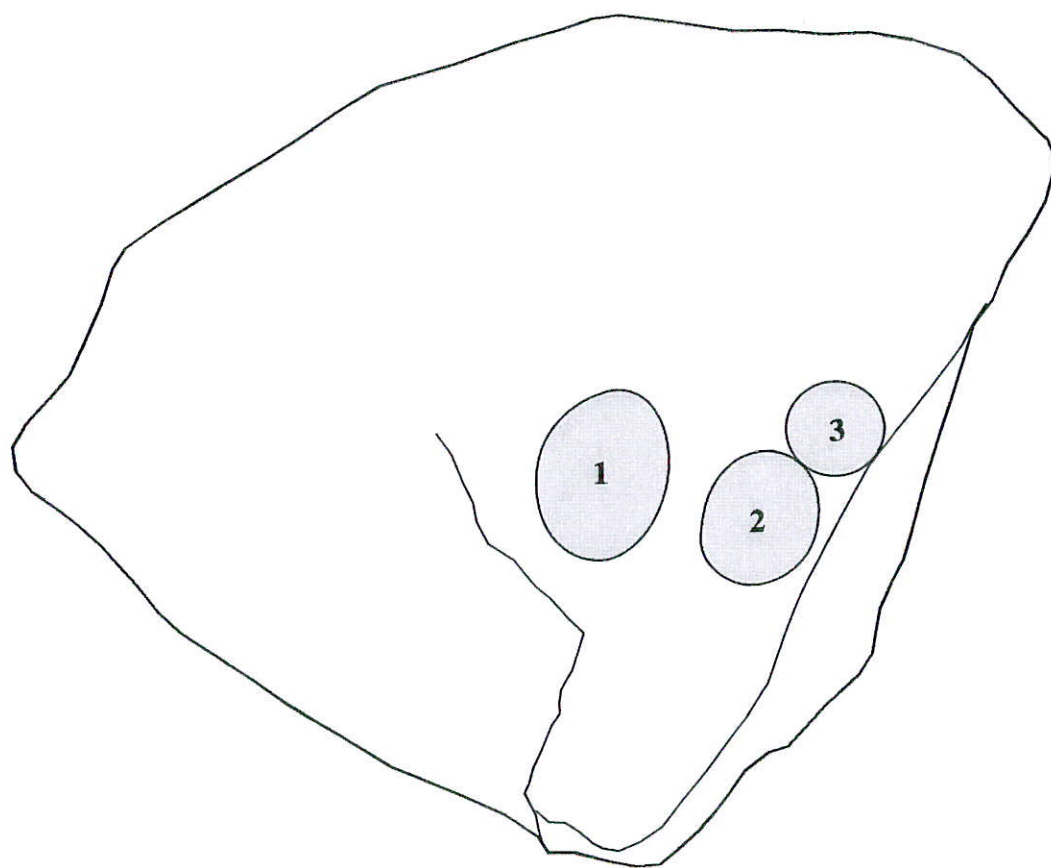
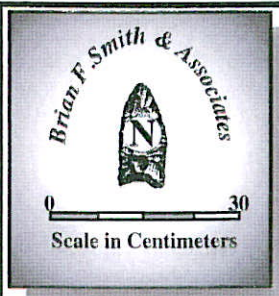


Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature A (BMF A), facing north.

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature B (BMF B), facing north.

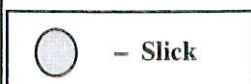
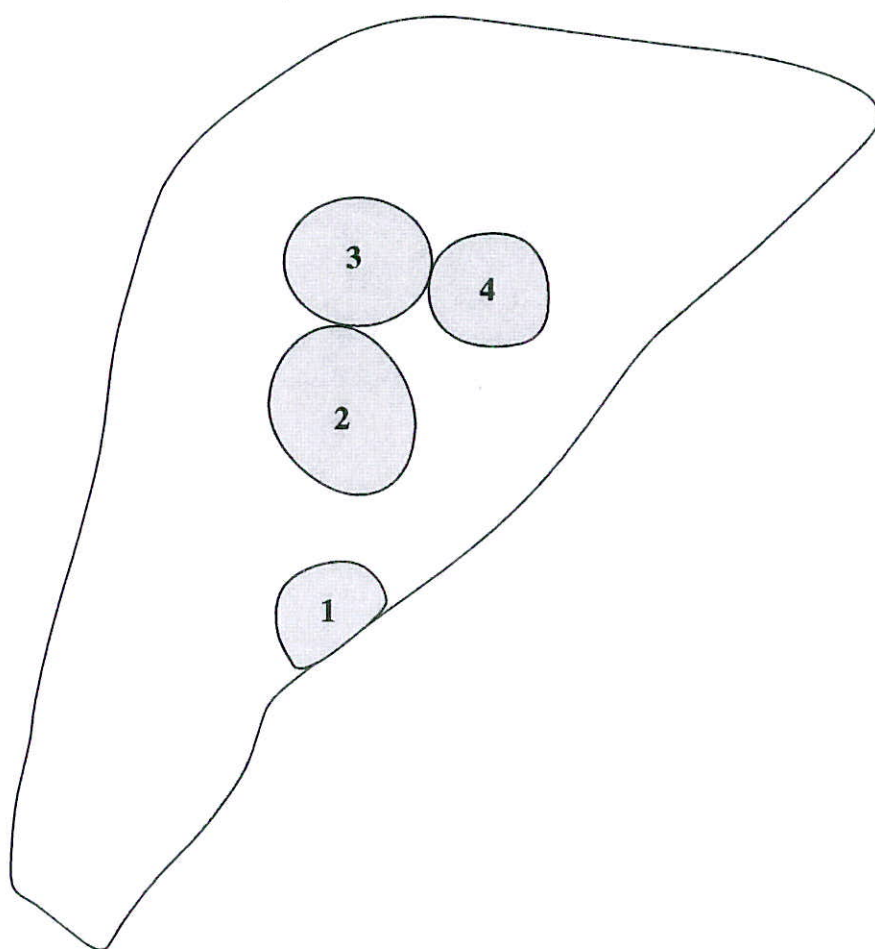
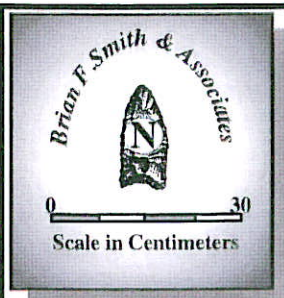






**Bedrock Milling Feature A**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.4-2**



**Bedrock Milling Feature B**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.4-3**





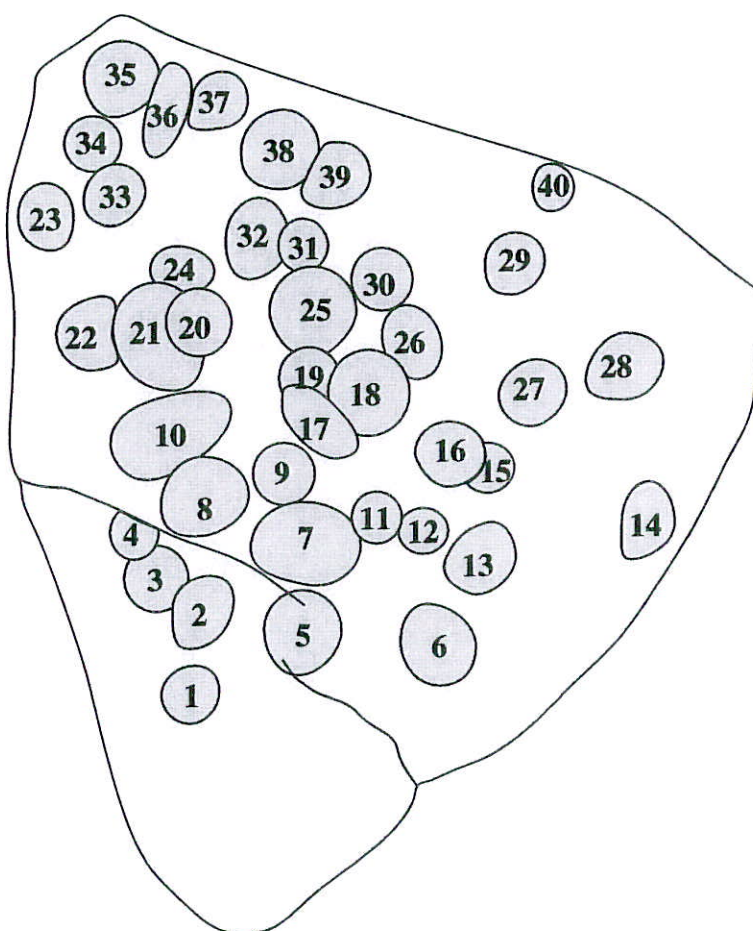
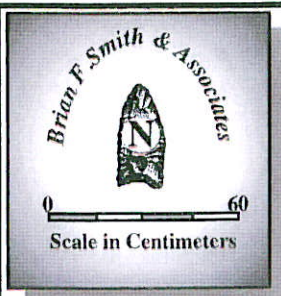
Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature C (BMF C), facing north.

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature D (BMF D), facing north.



Plate 6.4-3





- Slick

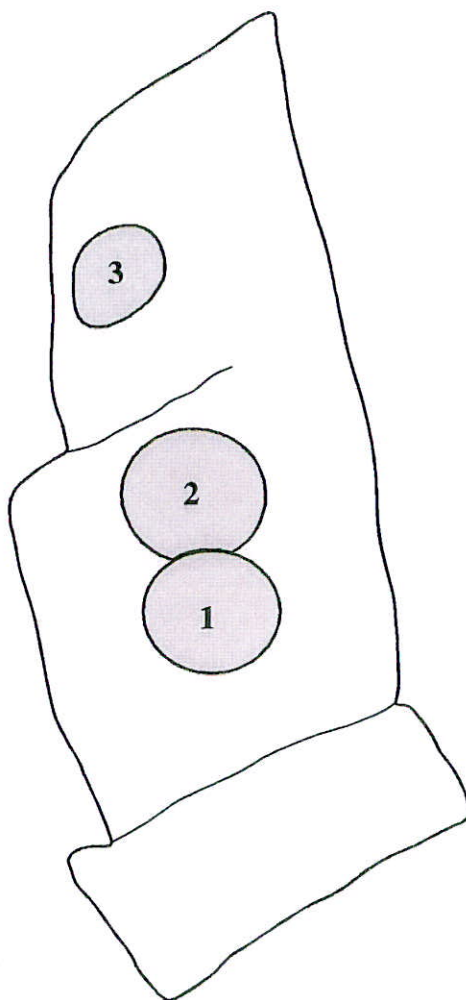
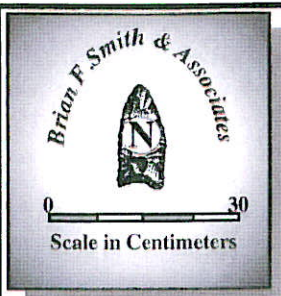
## Bedrock Milling Feature C

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.4-4





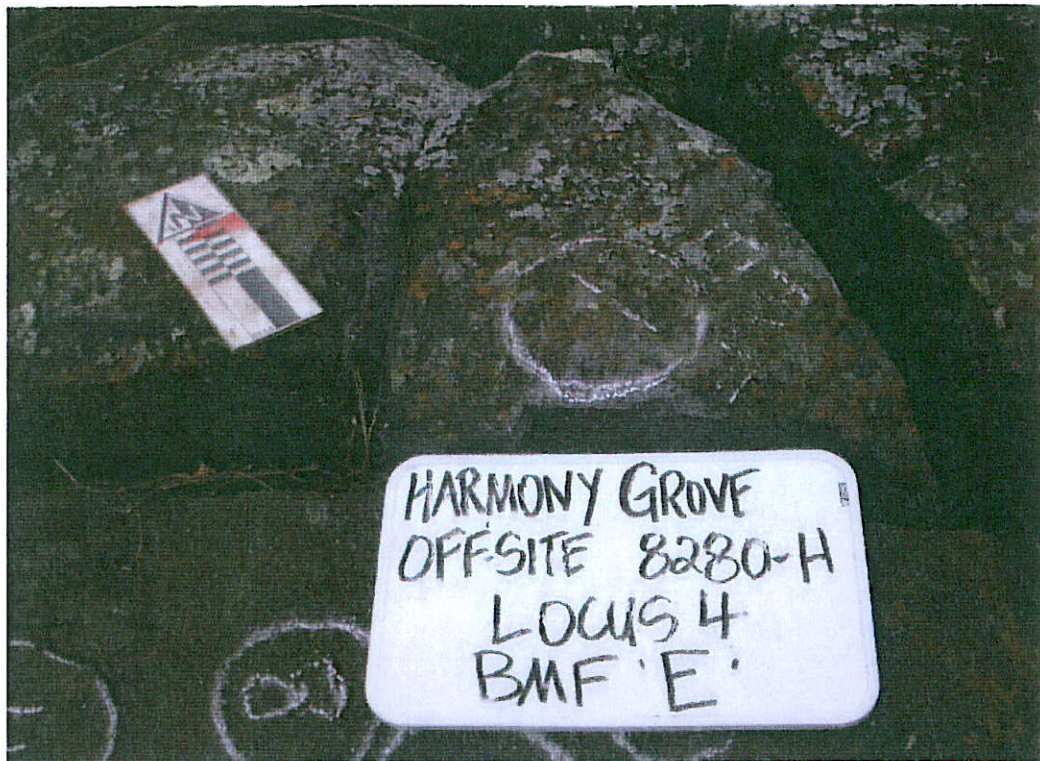
- Slick

## Bedrock Milling Feature D

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.4-5



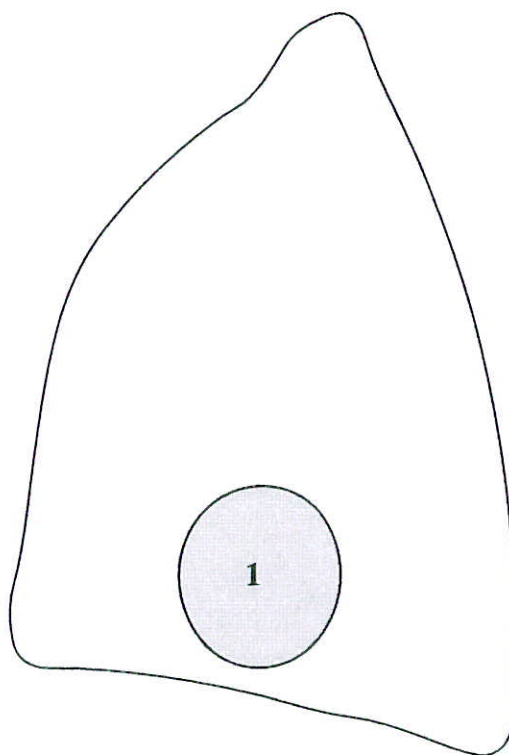
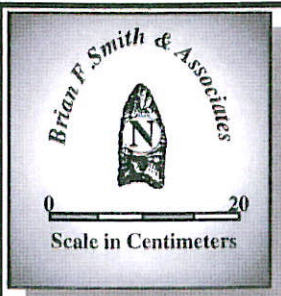
Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature E (BMF E), facing northeast.

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature F (BMF F), facing north.



**Plate 6.4-4**

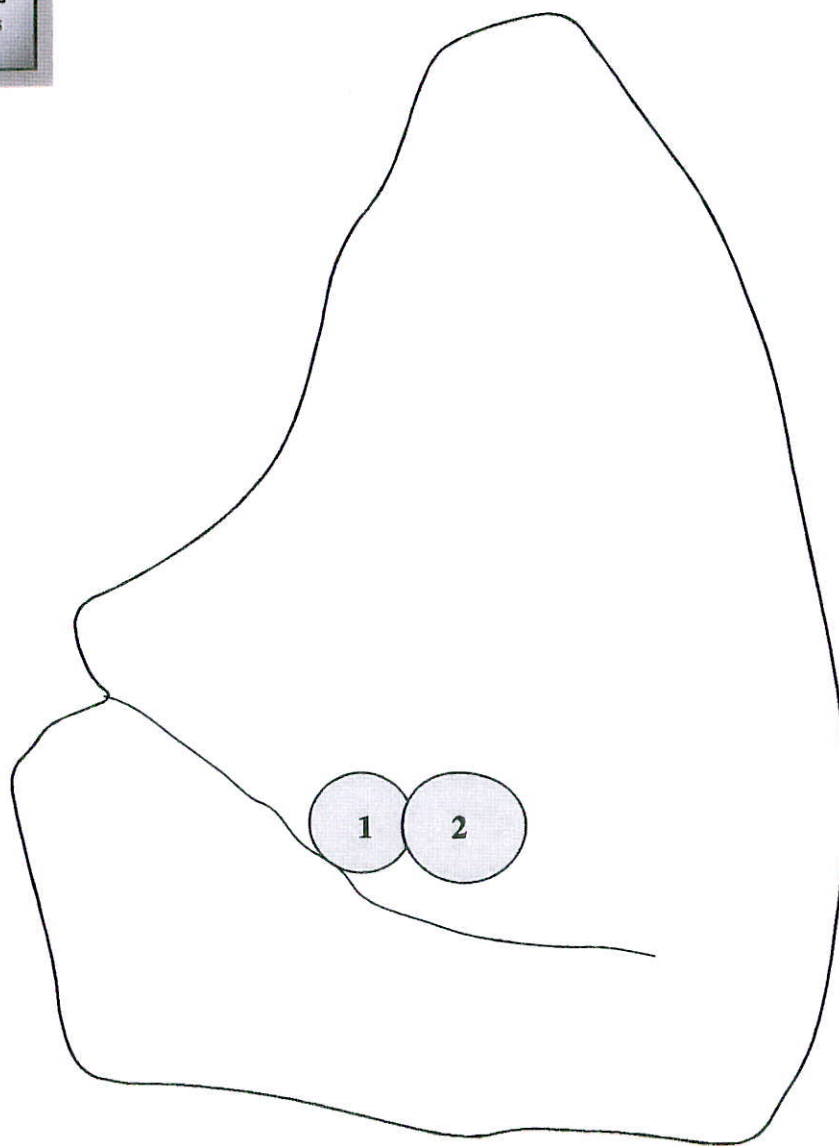
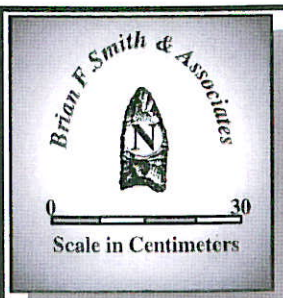




– Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature E**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.4–6**



– Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature F**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.4-7**





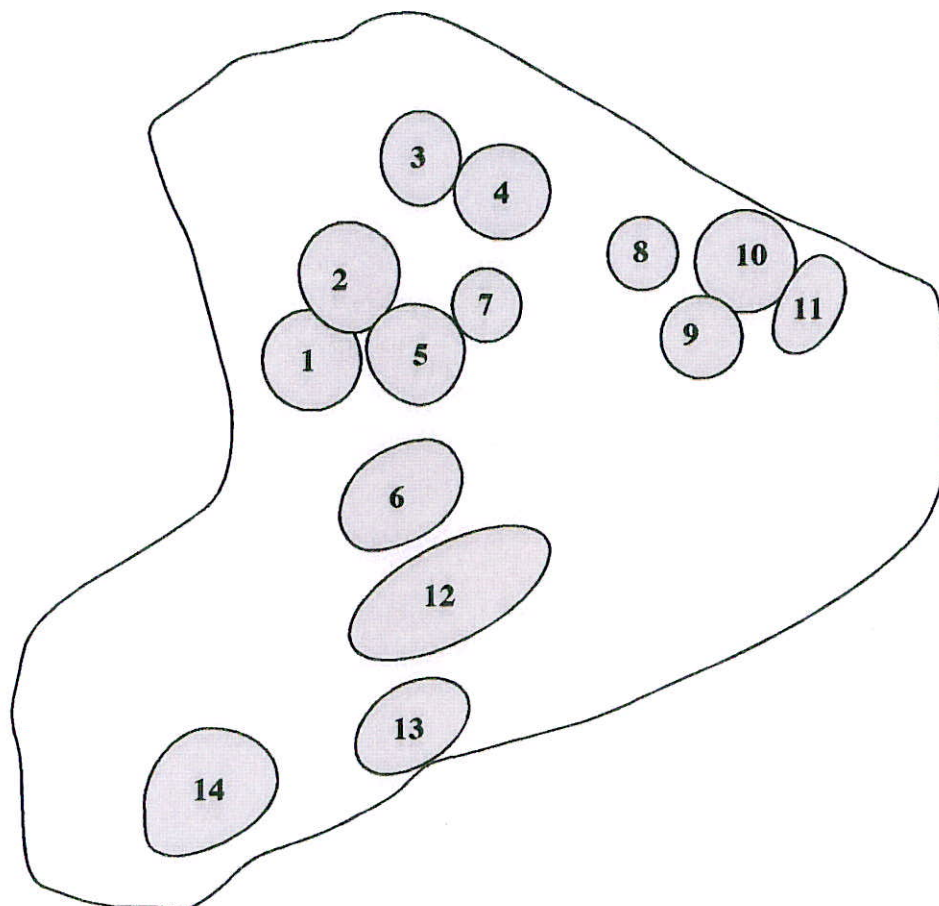
SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature G (BMF G), facing northwest.

SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature H (BMF H) Facing Northeast.



Plate 6.4-5





○ - Slick

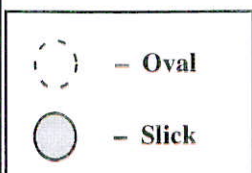
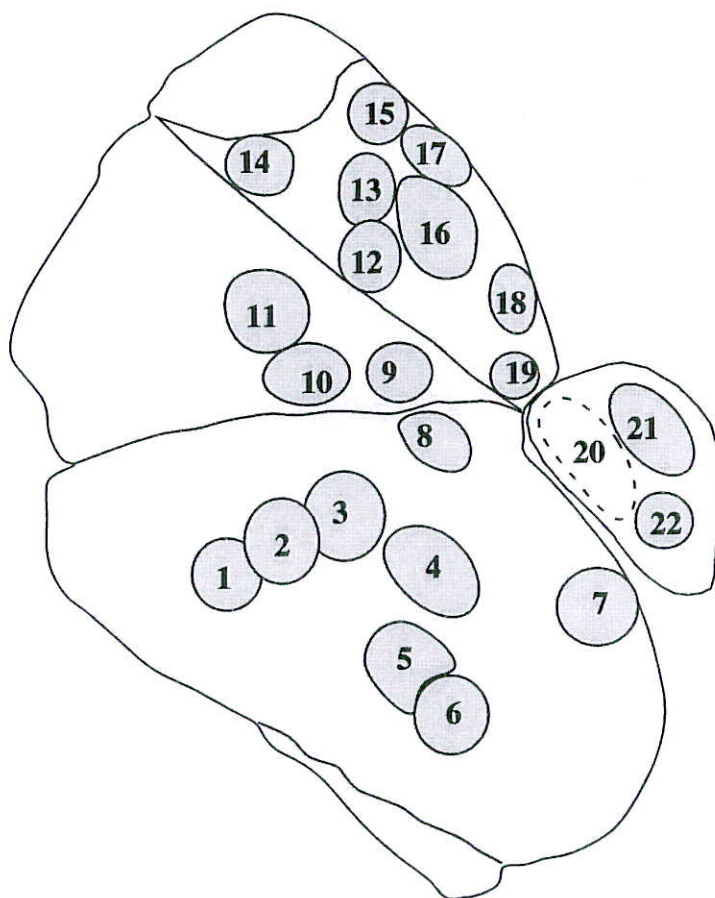
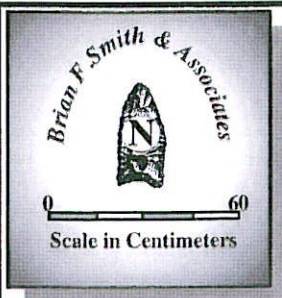
## Bedrock Milling Feature G

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.4-8





## Bedrock Milling Feature H

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.4-9





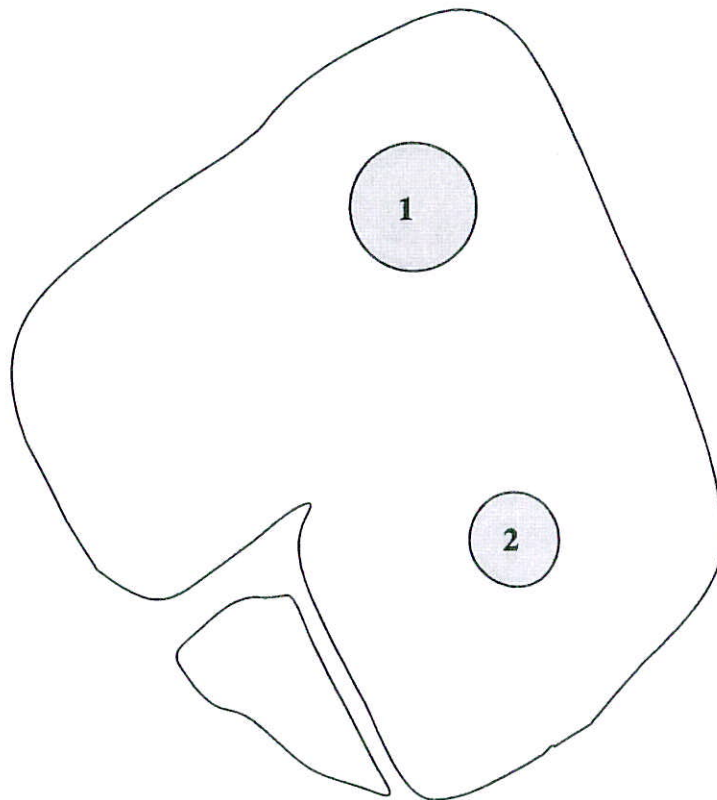
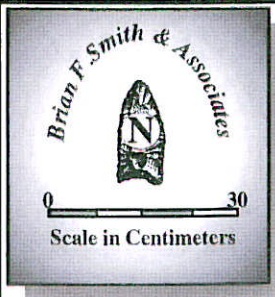
SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature I (BMF I), facing northwest.

SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature J (BMF J), facing north.



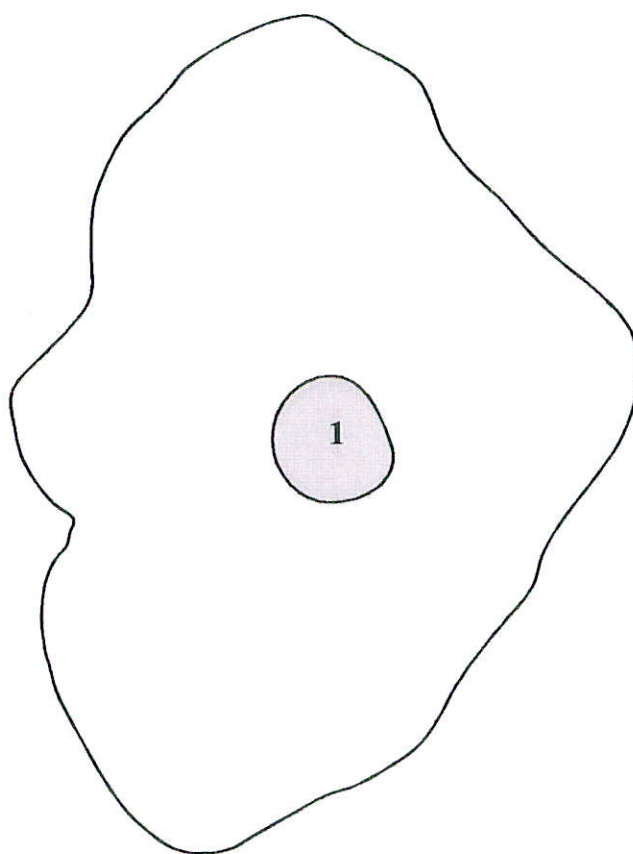
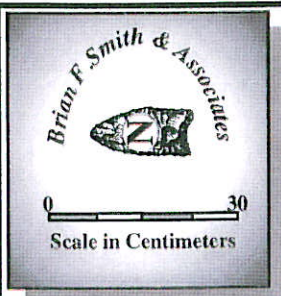
Plate 6.4-6





**Bedrock Milling Feature I**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.4-10**



– Slick

**Bedrock Milling Feature J**  
**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4**  
**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.4–11**



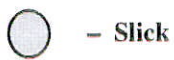
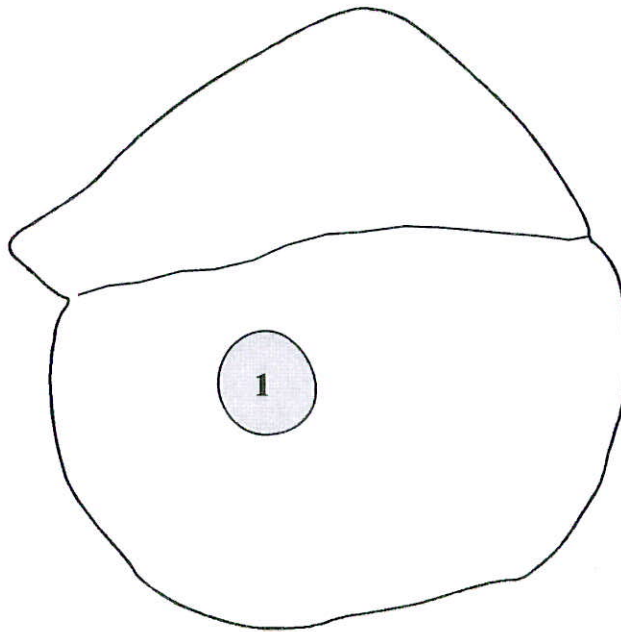


Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature K (BMF K), facing north.

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature L (BMF L), facing south.



Plate 6.4-7



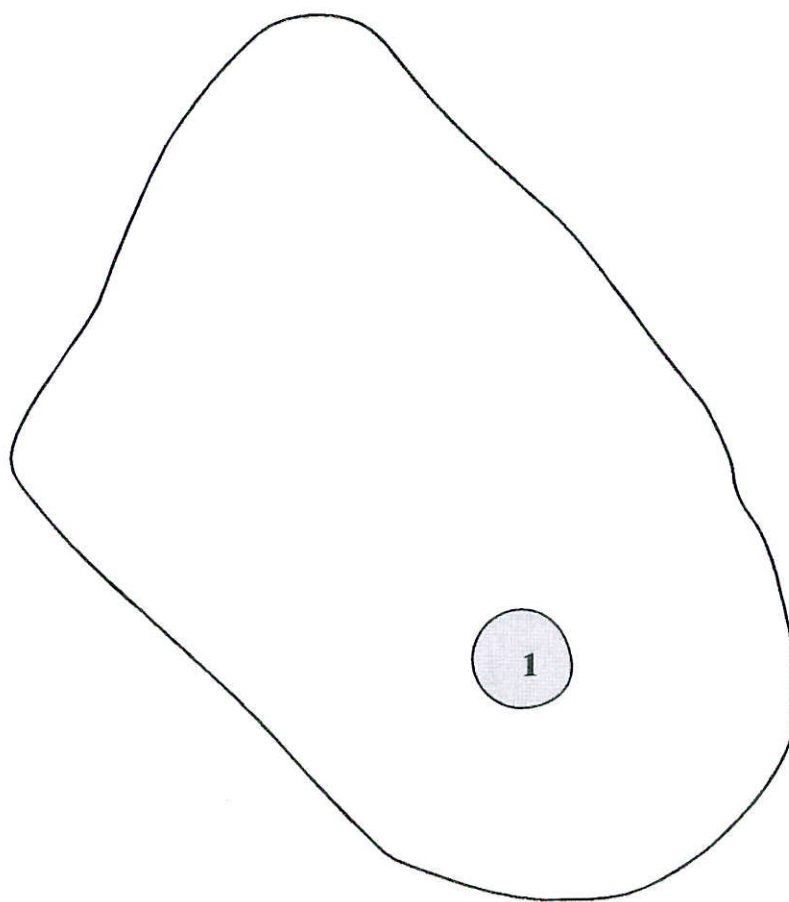
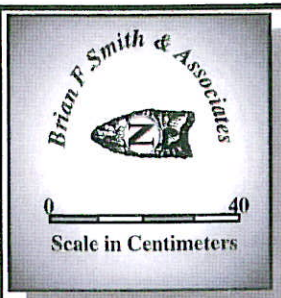
## Bedrock Milling Feature K

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.4-12





- Slick

## **Bedrock Milling Feature L**

**Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4**

**The Harmony Grove Village Project**

**Figure 6.4-13**



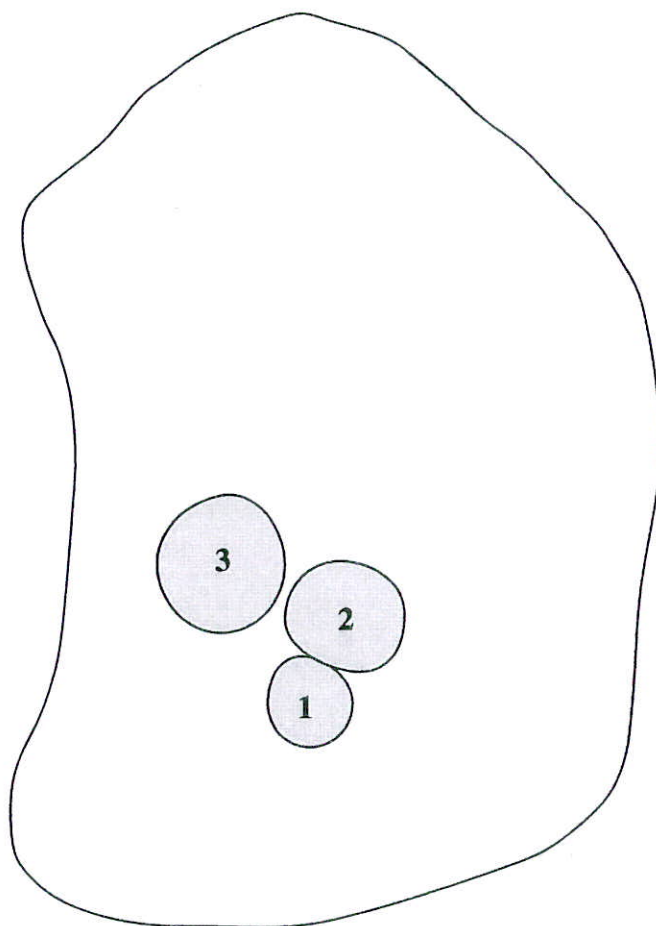
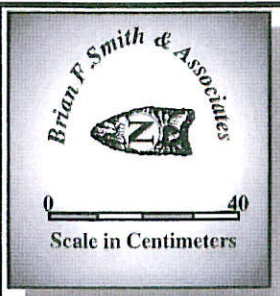
Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature M (BMF M), facing north.

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature N (BMF N), facing north.



Plate 6.4-8





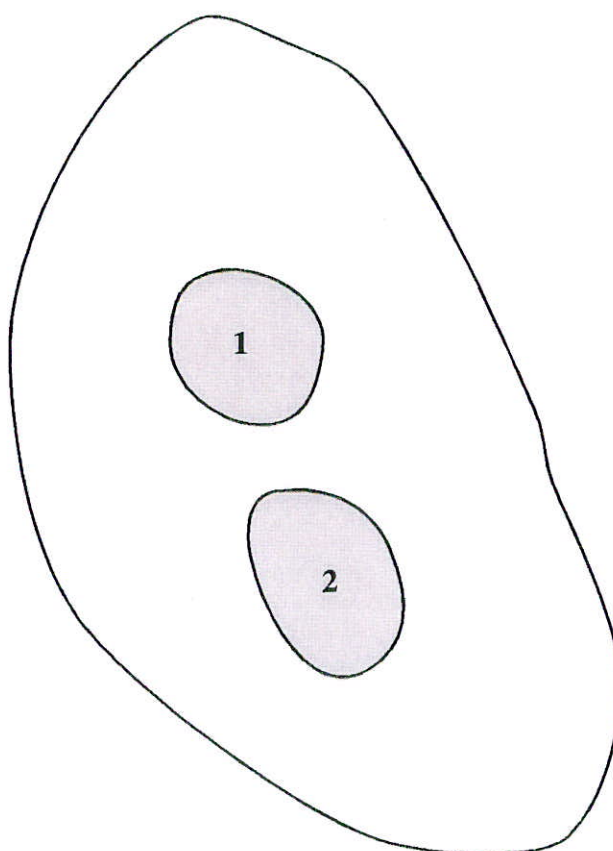
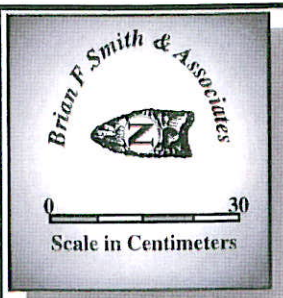
- Slick

## Bedrock Milling Feature M

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.4-14



– Slick

## Bedrock Milling Feature N

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4

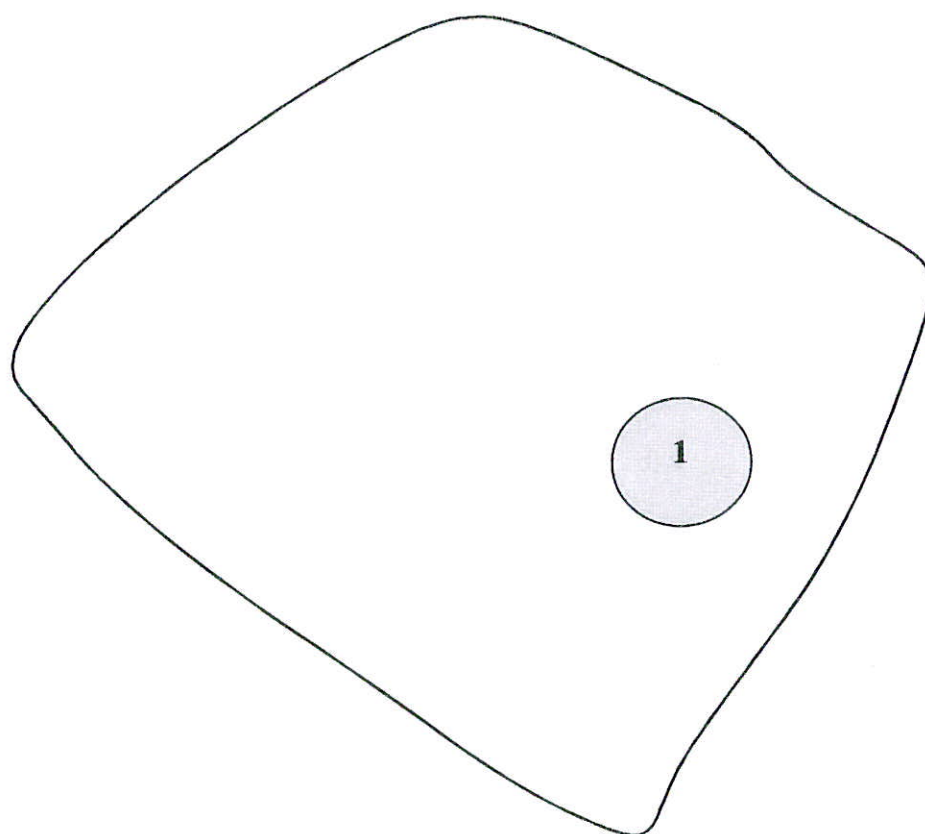
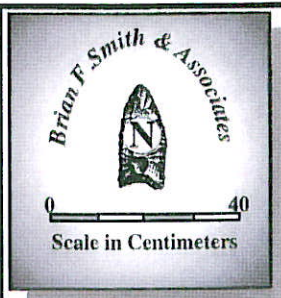
The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.4–15





Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4, Bedrock Milling Feature O (BMF O), facing north.



- Slick

## Bedrock Milling Feature O

Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.4-16



**TABLE 6.4-1**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4**

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	1	Slick	21.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	19.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	18.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
B	1	Slick	12.0 x 16.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	21.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	20.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	18.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
C	1	Slick	18.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	23.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	19.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	12.0 x 13.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	20.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	23.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	7	Slick	27.0 x 33.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	25.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	18.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	26.0 x 34.0 x 0.1 cm.
	11	Slick	16.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	12	Slick	16.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	13	Slick	22.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	14	Slick	15.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	15	Slick	11.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
	16	Slick	20.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	17	Slick	14.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	18	Slick	25.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	19	Slick	16.0 x 17.0 x 0.1 cm.
	20	Slick	20.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	21	Slick	20.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
	22	Slick	15.0 x 16.0 x 0.1 cm.
	23	Slick	16.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	24	Slick	15.0 x 3.0 x 0.1 cm.
	25	Slick	26.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	26	Slick	21.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	27	Slick	19.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	28	Slick	20.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	29	Slick	14.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm.
	30	Slick	18.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	31	Slick	18.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	32	Slick	19.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	33	Slick	19.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	34	Slick	17.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
	35	Slick	25.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	36	Slick	13.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	37	Slick	16.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	38	Slick	19.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	39	Slick	15.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	40	Slick	15.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm.
D	1	Slick	18.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	14.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	15.0 x 17.0 x 0.1 cm.
E	1	Slick	20.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
F	1	Slick	17.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	17.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
G	1	Slick	17.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	19.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	16.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	20.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	23.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.



Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
	7	Slick	16.0 x 16.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	14.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	15.0 x 17.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	11	Slick	10.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	12	Slick	20.0 x 40.0 x 0.1 cm.
	13	Slick	15.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm.
	14	Slick	22.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
	1	Slick	16.0 x 17.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	18.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	22.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	4	Slick	18.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	5	Slick	20.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	6	Slick	22.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
H	7	Slick	20.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	8	Slick	15.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	9	Slick	14.0 x 16.0 x 0.1 cm.
	10	Slick	16.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	11	Slick	23.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	12	Slick	17.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	13	Slick	16.0 x 17.0 x 0.1 cm.
	14	Slick	18.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
	15	Slick	18.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.
	16	Basin	23.0 x 35.0 x 0.1 cm.
	17	Slick	21.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
	18	Slick	16.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
	19	Slick	14.0 x 14.0 x 0.1 cm.
	20	Oval	20.0 x 42.0 x 0.1 cm.
	21	Slick	17.0 x 34.0 x 0.1 cm.
	22	Slick	14.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
	1	Slick	26.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
I			

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
J	1	Slick	18.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
K	1	Slick	19.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
L	1	Slick	22.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
M	1	Slick	19.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	22.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
	3	Slick	27.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm.
N	1	Slick	25.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
	2	Slick	25.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm.
O	1	Slick	25.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.



**TABLE 6.4-2**  
**Shovel Test Recovery Data, Site SDI-8280/H Locus 4**

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Recovery
ST-1	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
ST-2	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery
ST-3	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery
ST-4	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery
ST-5	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery
ST-6	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery
ST-7	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery
ST-8	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery
ST-9	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery

Shovel Test	Depth (cm.)	Recovery
ST-10	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	No Recovery
	20-30	No Recovery



## **6.5 Field Investigations – Site P-37-025925**

### *6.5.1 Site P-37-025925 Description*

Site P-37-025925 is situated on the east edge of Harmony Grove Road adjacent to a sewer utility yard. The site lies at 530 feet AMSL, east of a steep slope and west of Escondido Creek just above the flood plain. The site has been heavily disturbed due to road and utility yard construction. The site abuts asphalt on the west side and there is an approximately fifteen-meter drop in elevation on the east side leading straight down to the utility yard. The site measures approximately 6 meters (20 feet) north/south by 6 meters (20 feet) east/west covering a 36 square meter (400 square feet) area. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 6.5–1. The setting of the site is shown in the photographs provided in Plate 6.5–1. The evaluation of the site consisted of the documentation of one bedrock milling feature and the excavation of two shovel tests.

Site P-37-025925 is a prehistoric resource processing area characterized by a single bedrock milling feature. No other artifacts were identified. Four milling slicks were observed on a low-lying boulder. The slicks averaged 17.75 centimeters in length by 18 centimeters wide by 0.19 centimeters deep (Table 6.5–1). The bedrock milling feature is surrounded by numerous low-lying rocks and boulders. A thorough examination of these rocks and boulders were made; however, no additional bedrock milling features were identified. A large number of the boulders have been moved due to road construction. A photograph and drawing of Bedrock Milling Feature A is presented in Plate 6.5–2 and Figure 6.5–1.

### Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site P-37-025925 was investigated by excavating two shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed near the bedrock milling feature. The locations of shovel tests are shown in Figure 6.5–1. The placement of shovel tests was confined by naturally occurring rocks and boulders, construction debris, utility poles, and the utility yard cut. Both of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a depth of 50 centimeters. The first 20 – 25 centimeters of the shovel tests is characterized as road construction fill: mottling of various shades of brown sand loam with heavy gravel inclusions at approximately fifty percent. A dark organic subsoil was located beneath the fill and was excavated to the required thirty centimeters below surface as if it were the initial level encountered. This was most likely the original ground surface before dumping occurred. No artifacts, midden soil, charcoal, or faunal remains were recovered from the shovel test excavations. The provenience of each shovel test is presented in Table 6.5–2. No test unit excavations were conducted due to the negative recovery in the shovel tests.

#### *6.5.2 Discussion and Summary*

The bedrock milling feature representing Site P-37-025925 indicates that the site was occasionally used to process resources, primarily plants. The testing of Site P-37-025925 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. The bedrock milling feature was photographed, drawn, and provenienced, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Site P-37-025925 has been extensively disturbed due to road and utility yard construction and does not appear to contain subsurface deposits. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.



**Figure 6.5-1**  
**Site Testing Map — Site P-37-025925**  
*(Deleted for Public Review; bound separately)*



**Overview of Site P-37-025925, facing northeast.**

**Overview of Site P-37-025925, facing south.**



**Plate 6.5-1**





**View of Bedrock Milling Feature A, Site P-037-025925.**



Harmony Grove Road

Dirt



- Slick

## Bedrock Milling Feature A

Site P-37-025925

The Harmony Grove Village Project

Figure 6.5-2



**TABLE 6.5-1**  
**Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site P-37-025925**

Feature	Location UTM coordinates	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	11 3662 455.329 488434.446	1	Slick	10.0 x 14.0 x 0.0 cm.
		2	Slick	17.0 x 18.0 x 0.25 cm.
		3	Slick	16.0 x 19.0 x 0.25 cm.
		4	Slick	28.0 x 21.0 x 0.25 cm.

**TABLE 6.5-2**  
**Shovel Test Recovery Data, Site P-37-025925**

Location	Location UTM coordinates	Depth	Recovery
1	11 3662457.243 488435.403	0-10	No Recovery
		10-20	No Recovery
		20-30	No Recovery
		30-40	No Recovery
		40-50	No Recovery
2	11 3662441.724 488432.887	0-10	No Recovery
		10-20	No Recovery
		20-30	No Recovery
		30-40	No Recovery
		40-50	No Recovery

## **6.6 Site SDI-17,837**

Site SDI-17,837 is located approximately 50 feet east of Country Club Drive on a western-facing slope, northeast of the Harmony Grove project area. Dense vegetation consisting of introduced grasses kept ground visibility to a minimum (Plate 6.6–1). The site consists of a single bedrock milling feature with three milling slicks. No associated artifacts were located during the survey; however, soil surrounding the bedrock milling feature was dark suggesting a possible midden deposit.



**Overview of Site SDI-17,837, looking south.**



### **6.7 Site SDI-17,838**

Site SDI-17,838 is located approximately 10 feet east of the current alignment of Country Club Drive. The site consists of a single bedrock milling feature with four mortars, and at least six milling slicks, and a single associated flake. Additional bedrock milling was observed further east of the proposed expanded road corridor, but will not be impacted by this project. The site area is potentially disturbed by the current Country Club Drive and agricultural uses (Plate 6.7–1). Based upon the number of milling surfaces and a surface artifact, this site retains the potential to contain subsurface deposits.



**Overview of Site SDI-17,838, looking east.**

### **6.8 Site SDI-17,839**

Site SDI-17,839 is located approximately 15 feet west of Country Club Drive and consists of a single bedrock milling feature with five milling slicks and one basin, and three associated flakes. The site is characterized by a very large exposure of bedrock; however, most of the bedrock is buried beneath layers of leaf mulch (Plate 6.8–1). Based upon the presence of milling surfaces and the setting of the site, the potential exists that additional milling surfaces and subsurface deposits exist at the site.



**Overview of Site SDI-17,839, looking east.**



## **7.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

### **7.1 CEQA and County of San Diego RPO Guidelines**

The cultural resources tested within the project were evaluated according to the criteria presented in Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA), as amended, and the County of San Diego guidelines (Resource Protection Ordinance). The characteristic that was consistently cited for the sites evaluated as significant following the testing program was the potential of the subsurface deposits to produce additional information that would be applicable to numerous regionally important research topics. None of the prehistoric sites that were tested contained the wide spectrum of feature types, ceremonial areas, cultural deposits, or elements of the material culture that would represent a focused occupation by sizeable populations for many centuries.

The evaluation criteria utilized for the project from Section 15064.5 is summarized below:

#### **Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archaeological and Historical Resources**

As part of the evaluation of resources at the Harmony Grove Village Project, the term “historical resources” as described in CEQA shall include the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in the local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:
  - a. Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
  - b. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

- c. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
  - d. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(i) or 5024.1.

In addition, CEQA also states that impacts to a local community, ethnic, or social group must also be considered. If a resource is determined to be not important under these criteria, it is assumed that the resource cannot be significantly impacted and, therefore, mitigating measures are not warranted. However, any resources found to be important according to these criteria must be assessed for project-related actions that could directly or indirectly impact such resources. Impacts that adversely affect important resources are considered to be significant impacts for which mitigating measures are warranted.

Resources within the project were also evaluated against the listing information included in the County of San Diego's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). Sites that are considered to be regionally important may be eligible for RPO status. The criteria for RPO-eligible sites is as follows:

Significant prehistoric or historic sites: Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected, for the San Diego County Historical Site Board List; any area of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.



## **7.2 Statement of Effects**

The proposed Harmony Grove Village Project plans to build a mixed-use rural residential village consisting of residential uses, commercial uses, open space and park areas, recreational uses, a sewer treatment plant, and various equestrian facilities including an equestrian ranch for horse boarding and lessons on 468 acres. The cultural resource study of this property identified and evaluated nine archaeological sites designated as Sites SDI-17,159, Site SDI-17,160, Site SDI-17,161, Site SDI-17,162, Site SDI-17,163, Site SDI-17,164, Site SDI-17,165, Site SDI-17,166, and Site SDI-17,167 and four historic buildings designated as Barn 1, Barn 2, the Johnston/Ward House, and the Kesting Dairy Milkhouse. Furthermore, Sites SDI-8280/H (Village Road alignment), P-37-025925 (Harmony Grove road widening), and Sites SDI-17,837, 17,838, and 17,839 (Country Club Drive improvement) were identified within the off-site road improvement corridors. In accordance with the County of San Diego RPO guidelines and CEQA, Section 15064.5 criteria, sites were evaluated for significance and the effects of the proposed project on these sites were evaluated.

### *7.2.1 Project Assessment*

Eight prehistoric sites, consisting mainly of small, bedrock milling stations, and one historic archaeological site, consisting of the remains of a 1960s structure, were identified within the proposed Harmony Grove Village Project area. Sites SDI-17,159 and SDI-17,160 are located in the west-central portion of the project area, Sites SDI-17,161, SDI-17,162, and SDI-17,163 are situated in the northern portion of the project area, and Sites SDI-17,164, SDI-17,165, SDI-17,166, and SDI-17,167 are located in the southern portion of the project area. The prehistoric sites are interpreted as small, resource processing areas that were utilized mainly during the Late Prehistoric. The single historic site, Site SDI-17,166, represents the remains of a building, most likely a milkhouse, used by the Kesting Dairy in the 1960s.

The analysis of the archaeological information recovered during the testing program of these sites indicates that, with the exception of Site SDI-8280/H, they lack a significant subsurface deposit, and thus do not have the potential to further answer questions related to understanding the prehistory and history the region, state, or nation. The surface collection of all artifacts and the detailed recording of the bedrock milling features have exhausted the information potential at these sites. Additionally, Sites SDI-17,162 and SDI-17,163 are located in the area that for several decades has been used for avocado and citrus cultivation, which has created disturbances due to underground sprinklers, erosion caused by roads, and tree planting. Consequently, the subsurface deposit at these sites lacks integrity. The historic site, SDI-17,166, is also not of historical value given that it is not associated with any person of historical significance, a significant event, and does not contain valuable information for understanding history. Thus, these nine sites are not culturally significant resources as defined by CEQA and



the County of San Diego RPO guidelines. Since these sites are not considered important cultural resources, any impacts to the sites resulting from the proposed project will not be significant.

The four historic building evaluations resulted in the findings that two of the buildings (Barn 2 and the Kesting Dairy Milkhouse) were modern copies of older structures and are therefore not significant. Barn 1, although old and part of the original Ward Ranch, has been altered and the lower portion has deteriorated to a point where the building lacks integrity. These factors detract from the historic significance of this barn. The barn will probably be removed during grading activities for the Harmony Grove Village Project. Because of the lack of significance of this barn, recording and documenting that it had existed and was associated with the Ward Ranch would mitigate any adverse effects resulting from this project.

The Johnston/Ward House was found to be a significant historic property under CEQA. The specific criteria of CEQA significance is Section 15064.5: “(3) (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.” The house, in addition to being over 50 years of age, is of a distinctive style that is not commonly represented in the Harmony Grove area and retains integrity of original materials and style.

#### *7.2.2 Off-Site Improvement Assessment*

The proposed off-site improvements include three elements that will affect cultural resources. These include:

- 1) Improvements to Harmony Grove Road, including placement of sewer lines within the road alignment, will affect milling Site P-37-025925.
- 2) Extending Village Road to Citracado, including placement of sewer lines within the road alignment, will affect Site SDI-8280/H.
- 3) Widening and improvements to Country Club Drive will affect Sites SDI-17,837, SDI-17,838, and SDI-17,839.

Site P-37-025925 was evaluated as a disturbed milling site, and testing did not produce any evidence of any buried cultural material. The site is interpreted as not significant, and the road improvements will not represent a significant impact to the site.

Site SDI-8280/H is the largest and most complex of the resources affected by the project. The testing program at SDI-8280/H identified significant cultural deposits and features within two of the three loci of SDI-8280/H subjected to evaluation. Based upon the testing of SDI-8280/H, the site (notably Loci 1 and 2) is considered to be significant under CEQA criteria; however, the extent of modern impacts has affected site integrity and reduced the site’s research potential. The subsurface excavations at Loci 1 and 2 did identify areas containing deposits between 10 and 100 centimeters, with a range of artifacts signifying an occupation during the



constructed to resemble older buildings. Barn 1 (P-37-025774) was determined to be not significant because the structure lacks integrity, particularly due to deterioration and modern alterations for present use as a retail store. The Johnston/Ward House (P-37-025776) was determined to be historically significant because of the age, the fact that it represents the home of the original Ward Ranch owner, and architectural style of the structure. The structure meets the minimum thresholds of CEQA significance as a local historic structure, but is not RPO significant. Recommendations for these buildings are that Barns 1 and 2 (P-37-025774 and P-37-025775) and the Kesting Dairy Milkhouse (P-37-025777) are not significant historic resources and that no further considerations are necessary. However, since the Johnston/Ward House (P-37-025776) was determined to be historically significant, two options are offered to mitigate the potential impacts to this house. The associated tennis court and original garage do not contribute to the significance of the house, but are seen as complementary structures. All four of these structures were recorded with the South Coastal Information Center (Appendix I).

Two options to mitigate the potential impacts to the Johnston-Ward House include (1) preservation; and (2) relocation. Option 1: Preservation—The preservation option is self-explanatory in that preservation of the house in its present location is the first option. The structure could be sold “as is” at its current location and continue to be used as a private residence. Preservation would include the stipulation that future owners could not alter the extension of the structures in any way that would result in any impact to the historical importance of the structure. The option to preserve in place is problematic for the development plan because it would require a significant redesign of the project and is not financially feasible. Option 2: Relocation—This option is to relocate the house to an acceptable site. The building can be relocated to any appropriate lot on-site or off-site within the general vicinity, because the structure is important due to its architecture and community interest and not specifically because of setting. Relocation of the structure is a valid mitigation option and will achieve the preservation of the resource within the community. Relocation of the structure to a location within the project is feasible according to a professional building moving company that inspected the house and the relocation route. A detailed plan shall be submitted to the County that describes the methods to be followed by the moving company and steps to be taken to ensure the structural integrity of the house. All work will be conducted under the supervision of a historical archaeologist to ensure preservation of the structure and reconstruction of any damaged elements. The relocation of the Johnston/Ward house is the preferred alternative by the project applicant. Relocation within the project will not constitute a source of potential impacts and will ensure the long-term preservation of the structure. The relocation option has been analyzed by a reputable housing company, John T. Hansen Enterprises of San Diego. Experts from the firm have determined the structure can be moved. The fireplaces will need to be removed and reconstructed, and the front porch will need to be detached for the move. A new concrete foundation will be required at the new house location.



Although the majority of the off-site improvements associated with this project are in areas that have been previously disturbed by the construction of roads, landscaping, and sidewalks, Sites P-37-025925, SDI-17,737, SDI-17,738, 17,739, and SDI-8280/H were located within the areas that may potentially be impacted by these off-site improvements. Wastewater Treatment Option 3, the widening of Harmony Grove Road at its southern extension (Options A and C), and the creation of a standing rock wall at this same location would have an impact on Site P-37-025925. Site P-37-025925 was recorded, tested, and evaluated as not significant. Road improvement Option B, or the western extension of Village Road to Citracado, would have an impact on Loci 1, 2, and 4 of SDI-8280/H. The only area of significant impacts would occur at Locus 2, where important deposits identified during the testing program fall within the road alignment. Therefore, if this option is selected, impacts to SDI-8280/H will require measures to mitigate impacts to a level below significant. These measures include the implementation a data recovery program. The data recovery program can achieve mitigation by exhausting the research potential of the site through excavation of a sample of the cultural deposit. If data recovery is selected as the method to achieve mitigation, a detailed research design has been prepared to guide the excavation program (Appendix V). Any data recovery program will include the participation of local Native American representatives. Native American monitors will be present during all field operations associated with the data recovery program.

The mitigation of impacts to Locus 2 of SDI-8280/H can be accomplished through a data recovery program. This program shall include a large sample of subsurface deposit, sufficient enough to make significant contribution to the archaeological record. The general requirements of the data recovery program include the following:

- The sample size for the program should include a minimum of a 10% sample of the subsurface deposit excavated in 2.5% increments. The sample should be conducted in a stratified program to focus the stages of the stratified sample upon areas of greatest research value.
- All fieldwork shall conform to standard archaeological procedures and County of San Diego guidelines. All test excavations shall be one meter square.
- Upon completion of the sampling and test unit excavations, a series of backhoe trenches shall be excavated to systematically explore the site and locate any features or artifact concentrations not previously identified.
- Any discoveries made during trenching will necessitate additional test unit excavations and analysis.



- Special studies to be included in the data recovery program are radiocarbon dating, obsidian hydration and sourcing analysis, faunal analysis, flotation and micro sample analysis, shell analysis, flake attribute analysis, use-wear analysis, ground stone use analysis, and residue analysis.
- The scope of work for the data recovery program must be presented to the County of San Diego in the form of a Research Design. The Research Design shall outline the sampling protocol, methodology, and research orientation for the program. The Research Design must be approved by the County prior to implementation. A Research Design has been provided in Appendix V.
- Upon completion of the field program, a brief summary report may be submitted to the County to verify the satisfactory conclusion of the fieldwork. Upon acceptance of this verification report, the grading of the road alignment through the site can be conducted while the laboratory and report phases of work on the recovered collections can continue.
- A final report on the data recovery program will be submitted for review to the County of San Diego.
- All artifact collections from the project will be submitted to the San Diego Archaeological Society for curation.
- All cultural materials will be subjected to standard laboratory analysis and cataloging.

The off-site improvements to Country Club Drive will impact potentially significant Sites SDI-17,737, SDI-17,738, and SDI-17,739. Measures to mitigate impacts will include data recovery programs at each site. Because the sites are assumed to be significant and the actual area of significance cannot be defined, the proposed data recovery at each site will be formulated to follow a plan of sampling beginning with a limited investigation followed by an evaluation of the level of significance and delineation of subsurface deposits. If significant deposits are identified, subsequent phases of data recovery will be implemented to enact the terms of the research design. The general requirements of the data recovery program include the following:

- For each site, SDI-17,737, SDI-17,738, and SDI-17,739, the first phase of data recovery will consist of the detailed mapping of all features, surface artifacts, and even of potential

midden soil. All leaf mulch and other surface cover materials will be removed to expose milling features and cultural materials.

- The first phase will also include the excavation of 15 to 30 shovel test pits to sample the site areas and delineate any subsurface deposits. Where any such deposits are found, the first phase of work will also include the excavation of one to five test pits (one meter square) to sample the content of the deposit.
- Based upon the results of the first phase of work, a brief document will be prepared for submittal to the County. This document will describe the results of the first phase of work and provide an evaluation of the sites and appropriateness of continual data recovery. Should any of the sites be evaluated as containing potentially important deposits, these areas will be subjected to data recovery procedures described in the research design for the project. Minimal sampling levels for any significant deposits will be 5%.

Mitigation monitoring of the grading of the project and off-site improvements will be required in certain areas. Archaeologists shall be present when any of the recorded sites are graded to ensure that any potentially important feature or deposits uncovered can be studied and recorded. Archaeologists shall monitor all grading associated with off-site improvements, particularly in the area of SDI-8280/H. Any resources encountered during monitoring, which have not been previously identified shall be recorded, evaluated, and subjected to appropriate mitigation measures, if significant impacts will occur. All discoveries must be reported to the County and mitigation measure approved prior to implementation.

#### **7.4 Mitigation Measures**

The following mitigation measures are recommended for potential impacts to prehistoric sites along the off-site Village Road:

##### **Mitigation Measure 1**

Site SDI-8280/H shall be mitigated in accordance with an approved data recovery program (DRP) as specified below.

Prior to approval of grading permits or improvement plans, or on the Final Map, whichever comes first, the applicant shall implement, to the satisfaction of the Director of DPLU, the research design approved by County staff and presented in Appendix V. The implementation of the research design constitutes mitigation for the proposed destruction of a



portion of archaeological Site CA-SDI-8280/H Locus 2. The research design includes, but is not limited to the following performance standards:

- Phase 1 of the fieldwork program will include mechanical trenching and a 2.5 percent hand-excavated sample of the two subsurface artifact concentrations.
- At the completion of Phase 1, a letter report will be submitted to the Director of the DPLU. The letter report will evaluate the issues of site integrity, data redundancy, spatial and temporal patterning, features, and other relevant topics in order to assess the adequacy of the initial 2.5 percent sample. Based on this assessment, the letter report shall recommend the need for and scope of a second phase of field investigations, not to exceed a total site hand-excavated sample of 5 percent of the two subsurface artifact concentrations.
- Implement Phase 2 of fieldwork, as necessary.
- Conduct artifact analysis, including lithics analysis, ceramics analysis, faunal analysis, floral analysis, assemblage analysis, and radiocarbon dating.
- Provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Director of DPLU that all archaeological materials recovered, during both the significance testing and data recovery phases, have been curated according to current professional repository standards (San Diego Archaeological Center, Collection Preparation Guidelines, July 2003). The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
- Complete and submit the Final Technical Report to the satisfaction of the Director of DPLU.

### **Mitigation Measure 2**

Sites SDI-17,837, SDI-17,838, and 17,839 may be impacted by planned improvements to Country Club Drive. Impacts shall be mitigated in accordance with the approved data recovery program, as specified below.

Prior to approval of grading permits or improvement plans, or on the Final Map, whichever comes first, the applicant shall implement, to the satisfaction of the Director of DPLU, the research design approved by County staff and presented in Appendix V. The implementation of the research design constitutes mitigation for the proposed destruction of a portion of archaeological Sites SDI-17,837, SDI-17,838, and 17,839. The research design includes, but is not limited to the following performance standards:

- Phase 1 of the fieldwork program will include the excavation of 15 to 30 shovel tests to define the locations and boundaries of any significant deposit and all surface artifacts. If significant deposits are discovered, one to five test units will be excavated.
- At the completion of Phase 1, a letter report will be submitted to the Director of the DPLU. The letter report will evaluate the issues of site integrity, data redundancy, spatial and temporal patterning, features, and other relevant topics in order to assess the adequacy of the initial test sample. Based on this assessment, the letter report shall recommend the need for and scope of an expanded Phase 1 sample, not to exceed a total site hand-excavated sample of 5 percent of subsurface artifact concentrations.
- Implement Phase 2 of fieldwork, as necessary.
- Conduct artifact analysis, including lithics analysis, ceramics analysis, faunal analysis, floral analysis, assemblage analysis, and radiocarbon dating.
- Provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Director of DPLU that all archaeological materials recovered, during both the significance testing and data recovery phases, have been curated according to current professional repository standards (San Diego Archaeological Center, Collection Preparation Guidelines, July 2003). The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
- Complete and submit the Final Technical Report to the satisfaction of the Director of DPLU.



### **Mitigation Measure 3**

In order to mitigate potential impacts to the Johnston/Ward House, Mitigation Measure 3 must be implemented to salvage the structure, while meeting the project design objectives.

The Johnston/Ward house will be retained within the Harmony Grove Village development but will be relocated in proximity to its current location and within the Village core. A certified historian will conduct an assessment of the proposed site for relocation to ensure all measures possible are taken to place and orient the structure to ensure historical attributes are maintained and prepare the relocation plan, subject to final approval by County DPLU. Upon relocation of the Johnston/Ward House, a conservation easement shall be placed over this historical resource as follows:

Grant to the County of San Diego a Conservation Easement over the Johnston/Ward House residence. This easement is for the protection and conservation of the Johnston/Ward House and prohibits any demolition or alteration of the building's exterior.

The sole exceptions to this prohibition are:

- Repairs, restoration, or rehabilitation of the Johnston/Ward House in accordance with the *"Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (Weeks and Grimmer 1995)."* Any plan for such activities shall be designed by a qualified historical architect and approved by the Director of DPLU, and implemented by a building contractor with demonstrated experience in the renovation and rehabilitation of historic buildings.

### **Mitigation Measure 4**

Adverse potential effects to subsurface cultural resources would be lowered to less than significant levels through implementation of Mitigation Measure 4:

Mitigation monitoring by an approved archaeologist and Native American monitor shall be required during the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits as follows:

Prior to approval of grading or improvement plans, the subdivider shall contract with a County certified archaeologist to implement a grading monitoring and DRP to the satisfaction of the Director of DPLU. Verification of the contract shall be presented in a letter from the Project Archaeologist to the Director. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

- a. The County certified archaeologist/historian and a Native American Observer from the Luiseño Band shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program. DPLU

shall approve all persons involved in the monitoring program prior to any pre-construction meetings. The consulting archaeologist shall contract with a Native American Observer to be involved with the grading monitoring program.

- b. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American Observer shall be on site full-time to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.
- c. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- d. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and DRP to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the County Coroner shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- e. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The archaeological monitor(s) (and Native American Observer) shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- f. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards. The



collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

- g. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of DPLU prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
- h. In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of DPLU by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

#### **Mitigation Measure 5**

Adverse potential cumulative effects to prehistoric cultural resources would be lowered to less than significant levels due to the following measure:

Artifacts recovered from sites surveyed, tested, or mitigated, as part of the Harmony Grove Project shall be curated as follows:

Provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Director of DPLU that all archaeological materials recovered during the on- and off-site archaeological investigations conducted for the Harmony Grove Village Project, including all significance testing (surface and subsurface collections) and grading monitoring activities, have been curated according to current professional repository standards (San Diego Archaeological Center, Collection Preparation Guidelines, July 2003). The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

**Figure 7.0-1**  
**Impact Analysis Map for Site SDI-8280/H**  
*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*




## **8.0 PERSONNEL**

The Harmony Grove Village Project archaeological survey and site evaluation program was directed by Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator and conducted by Field Supervisors, Charles Callahan, James Clifford, Shannon Gilbert, and Seth Rosenberg, and Field Technicians, Clint Callahan, Scott Champion, Brad Comeau, Tiffany Contreras, Adriane Dorrlor, Christina Guddis, Richard Herrmann, Matthew Kroot, Richele Lake, Scott Mattingly, Harry Moore, Christopher Powell, Ryan Robinson, James Shrieve, Jeff Szymanski, and Michael Tyberg. Larry Pierson completed the historic structure inventory, research, evaluations, and historic site forms. James Clifford, Shannon Gilbert, Larry Pierson, and Brian F. Smith prepared the report. Nicole Benjamin-Ma conducted the record search. Kent Smolik identified the prehistoric artifacts, Victoria Morgan identified the historic artifacts, Kimberly Wade produced the artifact and bedrock milling tables, and Cheryle Hunt and Nora Collins completed the site forms. Robert Hernandez and Clint Callahan produced the report graphics, and Nora Collins completed the report editing and production.

## **9.0 CERTIFICATION**

The information provided in this document is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge, and has been compiled in accordance with the guidelines of the County of San Diego and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Brian F. Smith  
Principal Investigator

\_\_\_\_\_  
April 1, 2006

Date



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**APPENDIX I**

**Archaeological Site Record Forms**  
*(deleted for public review; bound separately)*

**APPENDIX II**

**Archaeological Records Search**  
*(deleted for public review; bound separately)*



**APPENDIX III**

**Confidential Maps**

*(deleted for public review; bound separately)*

**APPENDIX IV**

**Chain of Title and Assessor's Building Records**  
*(deleted for public review; bound separately)*



**APPENDIX V**

**Research Design for the Data  
Recovery Program at CA-SDI-8280/H and Temps 1, 2, and 3  
(*deleted for public review; bound separately*)**